

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

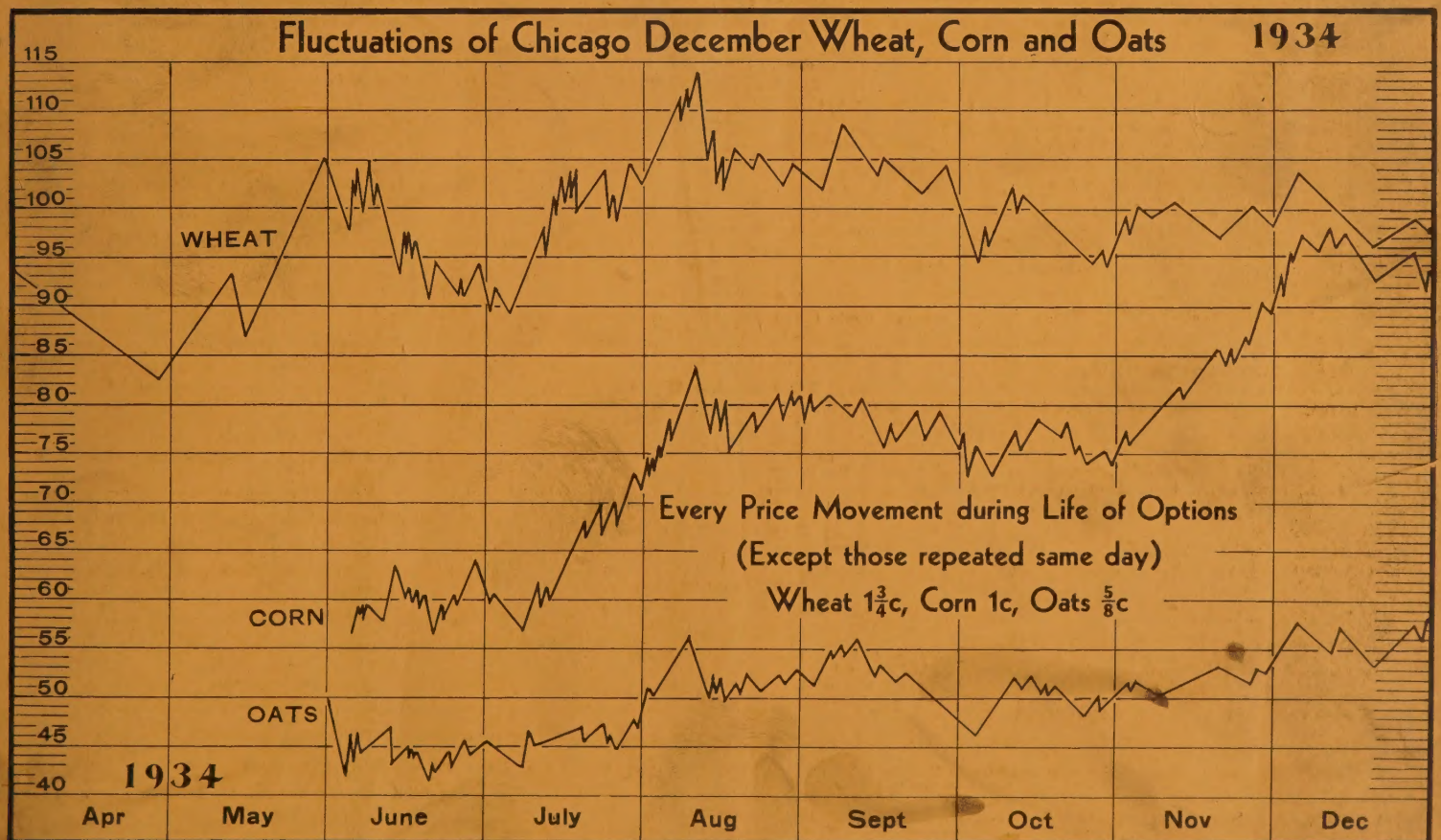
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Federal Grain Grading Not Wanted
 Elevator Fires of 1934
 Contract Not Enforceable
 Code Structure Not Imperiled by Supreme Court Decision
 A Bad Year for Agriculture
 Exorbitant License Fee to Suppress Fly-by-Nights
 Improved Grain Handling Facilities
 North Dakota Convention Program
 New President Chicago Board of Trade
 Help Solve Northwest Seed Problem
 Volume of Future Trading Adversely Affected by Governmental Restrictions

Legislation at Washington
 New Sweet Clover in Iowa
 Maryland's New Winter Barley
 Government Report on Seed Crops
 Katy Elevator Ventilates its Legs
 Laboratory Analysis Protects Customers
 Feed Amounts for Dairy Cattle
 Two Kinds of Vitamin D
 Mineral Supplements for Steers
 Protesting Imports of Feed Wheat
 Shellerman's Lien



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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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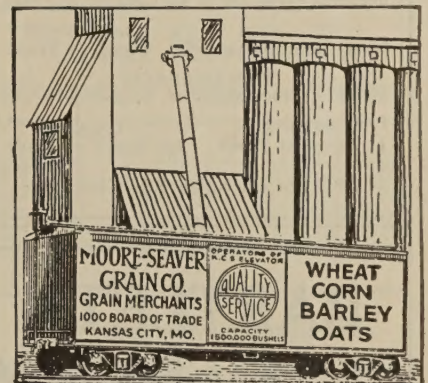
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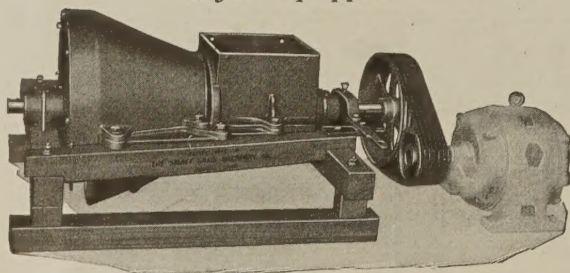
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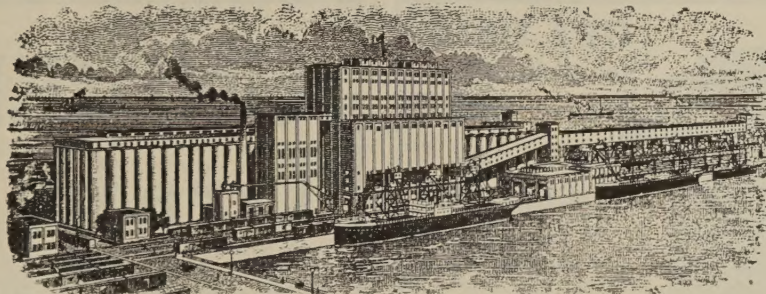
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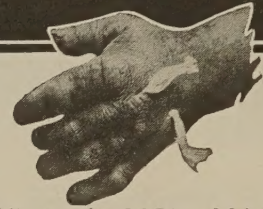
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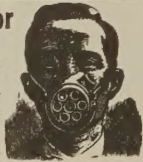
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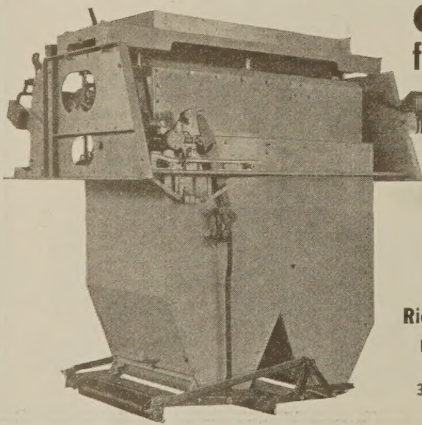
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Get the facts

Richardson Scale Company

Factory: Clifton, N. J.
and
37 W. Van Buren Street
Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

UNIVERSAL Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error.

Code is 4½x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather \$3.00; paper \$1.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Elevator and warehouse for sale with grinding and seed cleaning equipment; on Santa Fe track. H. A. Caton, Winfield, Kans.

On the other end of the Journals "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

ILLINOIS—50,000 bus. cribbed elevator, coal, lumber and millfeed for sale; on Alton R. R.; large territory. Cazenovia Elevator Co., Cazenovia, Illinois.

KANSAS—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 73Y2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

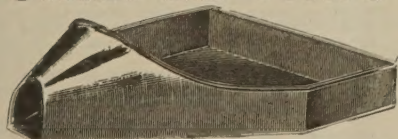
KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

KANSAS—17,500 bus. elevator, corn cribs, coal bins, etc., for sale; good repair; prosperous grain, seed and coal business; one competitor; owned in family 47 yrs.; selling account death senior partner; in Belleville, thriving No. Central Kans. county seat town, 2,500 pop. on main line R. I., good crop prospects 1935. Paul J. Fulcomer, Adm., Belleville, Kans.

MICHIGAN—One 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Leonidas, Mich.; also one 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Athens, Mich., for sale. Both handling grain, seeds, beans, flour, onions, potatoes and feeds of all kinds, in good farming community. Bargains if taken at once—will sell one or both. Write Wolfe Grain Company, Shipshewana, Indiana.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ILLINOIS—Complete feed plant in live town and good feeding area; no competition; good ingredient business; bargain. Write for full details to 74A1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

"OFF-GRADE" GRAIN Business for sale, with distributing territory from Mississippi River to New England. Also small elevator in Middle West, advantageously located. Address 73Z11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION wanted as manager of elevator; grain buying for mill; or bookkeeping; 15 years' experience handling grain, feed and sidelines; will consider any state; furnish best references; will make personal interview. Write 73Y3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

POPCORN WANTED

We buy ear or shelled, new or old crop, any quantity, all varieties. Send samples. Prunty Seed & Grain Co., 14 S. 1st St., St. Louis, Missouri.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special." All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

HALF TON Feed Mixer cheap for cash. 73Z5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CORN CRUSHER & Feeder—used short time; like new. 73Z1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

60-H.P. NO. 3 Gruendler Hammer Mill. A-1 condition, 73Z9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

J. B. HAMMER MILL for sale, 40-h.p. motor; texrope drive; in A-1 condition. Dan S. Zehr, Mackinaw, Ill.

FEED MIXER—One ton—guaranteed good running order; has motor; feeds at floor level. 73Z3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CRACKED CORN machine—grader, aspirator; used very little; polishes, ton per hr. Write 73Z7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NICHOLS SINGLE ROLL proportional feeder for sale; installed with hammer mill; serves as crusher; magnetic separator and uniform feed control. Clay Syler, N. Manchester, Ind.

ONE 22" MONARCH BALL Bearing Attrition Mill for sale complete with belts, shafting, drive pulleys, etc. Also one 40-h.p. Fairbanks Oil Engine in perfect condition. Reasonable. Ware & Rice, Box 142, W. Farmington, Ohio.

PRACTICALLY NEW Sprout, Waldron attrition mill for sale; fully equipped with cleaner, Westinghouse motor and blower; ready to run; will sacrifice. For particulars address Barne-way Popcorn Co., St. James, Minn.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Vita Cereal Mill; 1 N&M 3 Roll Mill; Sprout-Waldron 9x24 three pair high ball bearing roll; 9x18 3 pr. high N&M Roll. Some belt driven attrition mills; cold molasses mixer; 99% new corn cutter; corn cutter; grader and sacker; corn cracker and polisher; cob crushers; Union Iron Works corn sheller; pulleys; shafting; hangers; elevators; 1,000 lb. Eureka mixer; scales; water wheels; No. 9 clipper cleaner; No. 3 Monitor cleaner; No. 6 tri-screen Invincible receiving separator; a Clark power shovel; 25 bbl. Midget mill; 1 2 bu. Richardson receiving scale, 1 Blue Print Machine. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

MOTORS—Bankrupt stock at lowest prices. 73Z8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HAMMER MILL—30 to 40-h.p. almost new. 73Z4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HOLT OATS HULLER and V-Drive—guaranteed. 73Z6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ROLLER MILL 9x12 Monarch; 3 pr. high. Write 73Z2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN—No. 3 J. B. Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. ball bearing motor, texrope drive, dust collector, piping, etc., in first class condition, all for \$300. A. F. Roberts, Sabetha, Kans.

STEDMAN TYPE A 20x18-in. hammer mill for sale direct connected with 40-h.p. A-C motor and starter; entire outfit used only four months; guaranteed like brand new. Lincoln Farm Products Corp., 407 East 31st Street, New York City.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

ELEVATOR MACHINERY—Two 80-foot 12-inch belts with 10x5 cups, complete with head pulley and boots, Victor No. 1 sheller, Stone buhr grinder, 20-hp. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, No. 16 clipper seed cleaner, 4 wagon dumps, pulleys, hangers, line shafting, etc. We buy and take down elevators, what have you? S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

COMPLETE SET of milling machinery ready to set up and start business for sale, consisting of 1-25-bbl. Anglo-American (Midget) Marvel Mill in excellent condition, has been run about five years, also wheat scourer, 10-h.p. motor, corn meal mill, sheller, bleaching outfit, 5 sets of elevators complete, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, conveyors, spouting, 2 dust collectors, scales, bag truck, tools and office equipment. This equipment is complete and now in operation but must be sold immediately. Priced at a bargain. Haines-Thompson Milling Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.

MACHINES WANTED

16-INCH ATTRITION Mill—10-h.p. 3 phase 60 cycle AC ball bearing wanted. State age, condition, number and price. Wm. Ringle & Co., Cambridge, Ill.

Improved Grain Tickets

(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

Owner		
Hauler		
Grain	Grade	Dockage
		%
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		
Station		
No.	19	
Weigher		
Name of Firm or Buyer		

Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon.

Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Triplicating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.70, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10¼x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 9, 1935

IT IS SAID that A. A. A. officials who ordered corn plowed up last September are now unable to sleep because they are haunted by the pleading cries of hungry cows.

BUROCRATIC dictation has its limits, the Interstate Commerce Commission learned Jan. 7 when the Supreme Court of the United States overruled its order that the railroads install reverse gears on locomotive engines.

SO MANY ELEVATOR employes have brought suit for damages resulting from accidents about the elevator, no operator can afford to be without liability insurance. The expense is small, the protection complete.

ACCIDENTS, other than by dust explosions, caused the death of nine elevator workmen last year and twenty-one were seriously injured. Thirty accidents in a year when drouth greatly reduced the business of every elevator proves that many hazards are being tolerated unnecessarily. Moving machinery and open top bins are directly responsible for enough of these accidents to merit special guards or protecting rails. Will you install them?

THE EVER INCREASING size of loads of grain being delivered at country elevators is making it necessary for farsighted operators to install larger and larger truck scales. The 20-ton scale is the only safe investment.

THE GRAIN EXCHANGE celebrations during the recent holidays reflect anything but depression of either spirits or business. These social celebrations make glad the heart and drive away care. Let us have more of them.

RENEWED ACTIVITY on the part of safe breakers and thieves calls for additional vigilance on the part of the country elevator men who desire to protect their property from midnight marauders.

THE SCARCITY of good seed in most of the grain surplus states presents a splendid opportunity for grain dealers to help their farmer patrons. A crop of weedseed or smut infested grain seldom profits the merchant who attempts to market it.

THE MANY CHANGES being reported among the operators of country grain elevators indicates that a number of dealers still have perfect confidence in the future of the grain business in this country and are willing to back up their judgment with their capital.

THE GRAIN BUYER who attempts to figure out the market value of each load of grain delivered by his farmer patrons without the assistance of reduction and calculation tables is paving the way for many expensive errors and needlessly wasting a lot of time.

THE GRAIN MERCHANT who builds a new elevator and keeps the fact to himself, is losing a splendid opportunity to arouse the interest of many prospective customers in his improved facilities for serving them by advertising and advising them of the advantages of his new plant.

HEARINGS before the Interstate Commerce Commission are interminably drawn out because the opposition desires to know what evidence or argument the other side is introducing. Unless actually presented by a witness the material can not be stipulated into the record or briefed.

GRAIN handling seems to thrive without pump-priming. Contrast the increase in car loadings of grain and grain products from 29,956 a year to 30,233 the week of Dec. 15, and the falling off in contracts awarded for public works and utilities during November to a level 52.9 per cent below November, 1933.

THE DECLINING visible supply of all grains points to the smallest carry over July 1st in many years. Receipts in all markets have been declining with alarming rapidity and the visible supply in storage centers has been shrinking until the last weekly report shows the supply of wheat to be forty-one million bushels less than a year ago, the visible supply of corn twenty-six million and of oats twenty-three million bushels less than a year ago. If stocks on the farms were excessive the shrinking visible would cause no uneasiness, but the contrary condition confronts the consumer.

GRAIN GROWERS of Russia are reported to have been granted permission to sell grain and bread in the open market without any restrictions or limitations, while in the U. S. A. the public grain markets of grain growers are regulated, taxed and limited to the disadvantage of every one concerned.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S new corn loan program you can borrow 55 cents a bushel on corn stored on farms, but few farmers who are so fortunate as to possess new corn are willing to store it anywhere. They prefer to sell it at the market and use the money.

IF YOU HAVE any doubt as to the combustibility of grain dust soaked with oil, pile some of it on the inside flange of any moving pulley then watch it closely. You will need no further proof of the ability of this mixture to ignite spontaneously and promote the burning of your elevator.

THE COMBINED wheat in the AAA's "Ever-Normal Granary" got so hot the whole scheme has been dropped into the discard and hereafter grain will be stored in elevators where it will be watched and cared for. The deterioration of farm stored grain has always cost growers more than storage in the best elevators.

LOADING dirt and foreign matter into a car with good grain never helps the shipper. He is compelled to pay freight on the rubbish and is discounted for permitting the stuff to reduce the food value of his shipment. Putting grain in prime condition before loading invariably earns a profitable premium.

SO MANY FIRES have resulted from spontaneous combustion in brewer's grain and gluten feeds during the past year, everyone interested is becoming convinced that such products can not be safely stored in bulk unless bins are thoroughly protected by thermometers, and when stored in bags, they should be stored only in isolated houses that can burn without communicating fire to other property.

THE ACREAGE seeded to winter wheat last fall is now estimated to be nearly 6% in excess of the acreage seeded in the fall of 1933, and while the condition is not up to the ten year average in all sections, it is most encouraging in many large wheat producing sections, so that the farmers are trying to produce at least enough wheat to provide bread for the American public, in spite of the AAA.

DOMESTIC conditions in the United States favor higher prices for grain, but this country has not remained at the import level for a great length of time. Its normal condition is one of surplus for export, with domestic prices low enough to pay the freight to Europe. The future course of grain prices during the new year is so much a matter of sharp controversy that there is a noticeable lack of confidence on the part of the forecasters. In the event of a flight from the currency the first movement would be to buy wheat. The zeal of the inflationists is tempered by the not general knowledge that the United States government now has more than \$1 of gold behind each dollar of paper money outstanding.

Code Structures Not Imperiled by Supreme Court Decision

Altho the 718 codes of fair competition prohibiting 5,000 trade practices are probably invalid at this moment as an unconstitutional delegation by the Congress of legislative power to the president, yet the Congress is in session, and the court points out that the same results can be accomplished if the Congress will lay down the policy to be followed by the executive in administering the N.I.R.A.

When the policy declared in an act is sufficiently definite the court will hold the regulations to be merely administrative and not legislation. It is only necessary for the Congress to lay down by legislative act an intelligible principle to which the person or body administering the law must conform.

The Congress will not find it easy to lay down a principle that will permit such resort to down-right expediency as the code authorities have practiced. Government by principle is to be welcomed rather than rule by whim of any vacillating dictator.

Acreage Reduction Not in Public Interest

While the entire agricultural program of the federal administration and the Congress does not hinge on the judgment of one man, one occupying the central position in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as does the Sec'y of Agriculture can be expected to reflect fairly the swing of the pendulum from the early extreme of drastic area reduction, towards moderation within the limits of consumer buying power.

It is with interest we study the speech of the sec'y at Chicago recently wherein he said:

"Doubtless some further increase in farm prices could be obtained by further reduction of agricultural supplies, but to pursue this course at this time would surely not be in the public interest.

"We know that increase in farm income can best come from an increase in consumer incomes, which in turn will follow increased industrial activity."

Acreage reduction and crop destruction decrease the total wealth available for distribution. The nation as a whole is that much poorer at the end of the year. The only sane solution is such acreage reduction as comes when high cost producers retire from the field under the stress of free competition. Any scheme of regimentation that asks low cost producers to retire from production any percentage of their fields is an economic crime. The result can only be a reduction in the standard of living, with an unfavorable reaction on the durable goods industries.

The speech of the sec'y indicates that these economic truths are slowly coming to be recognized by those in power. Speed the day when our legislators decide that the way to recovery is to strike off the chains hampering industry.

A Glad New Year

Don't worry about the days that are past,
Or if the depression will end or last;
Commence again with a grin and a smile—
For the man who grins is the man worthwhile.
So raise high your glass and laugh at fear
And commence with a laugh a Glad New Year.
—Frank Speaight.

Elevator Fires of 1934

Grain elevators as a rule are so isolated and distant from business sections that they do not share equally in the fire protection afforded country towns and villages. Hence, it is perfectly natural that a number of them should burn each year because their shifting loads carry unexpected stresses to different portions of the structure and result in machinery being thrown out of alignment thus producing friction and fire.

Burrowing under elevator foundations, especially in the case of old time structures with meager foundations, has resulted in excessive friction and doubtless will continue to do so for years to come. Many elevator owners recognizing this dangerous hazard have built new and heavy reinforced concrete foundations under their elevators, much to the discouragement of rats and to the perpetual protection of their property.

The fire protection provided for the average country elevator is so meager that owners as a rule have expected their plant to be doomed whenever a fire does get started, but education and experience has proved that many may be saved. Hence it is quite encouraging to note that during the past year 109 of the elevators in which fire was discovered were only damaged. Fire fighting equipment installed in the plants for their special protection was effective enough materially to reduce the fire loss and also reduce the cost of insurance to elevator owners who were so fortunate as to have their plants underwritten by some mutual fire insurance company.

The following table showing the number of fires occurring in each state not only casts a reflection on the good housekeeping practices in vogue, but also tells where to find the progressive dealers who have equipped their plants so as to reduce the number of fires traceable to known causes of fires:

Elevators and Feed Mill Fires Reported in Grain and Feed Journals During 1934

Elevators:			Feed Mills:		
	De- stroy- ed	Dam- aged		De- stroy- ed	Dam- aged
Arkansas	1	2	Arkansas	1	2
California	13	3	California	1	1
Canada	1	2	Canada	2	1
Colorado	14	6	Colorado	3	1
Illinois	6	8	Illinois	1	1
Indiana	12	9	Indiana	4	1
Iowa	11	11	Kansas	2	1
Kansas	1	1	Kentucky	1	2
Kentucky	1	1	Maryland	1	2
Louisiana	1	4	Michigan	2	1
Maryland	6	5	Minnesota	2	1
Michigan	11	9	Missouri	1	1
Minnesota	9	3	New England	1	1
Missouri	3	3	New York	6	5
Montana	12	5	North Dakota	1	1
Nebraska	2	2	Ohio	4	2
New England	1	3	Oklahoma	1	1
New York	13	7	Pac. Northwest	1	1
North Dakota	6	12	Pennsylvania	2	1
Ohio	7	3	South Dakota	1	1
Oklahoma	5	4	Southeast	3	2
Pac. Northwest	1	1	Tennessee	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	4	Texas	2	1
South Dakota	1	2	Wisconsin	3	1
Southeast	1	1			
Tennessee	3	5	Totals	37	31
Texas	2	1	1933	41	26
Wisconsin	1	1	Number feed mill		
Wyoming	1	1	fires	68	
			Number feed mill		
Totals	143	109	fires, 1933	67	
1933	158	107			
Number elevator					
fires	252				
Number elevator					
fires, 1933	265				

In the case of feed mills only 37 of the 68 in which fire was discovered were destroyed. Elevator and feed mill owners can not only

greatly reduce their fire losses by the systematic reduction of fire hazards, but also through the installation of improved apparatus for extinguishing fires. Anti-friction bearings, metal roofs and siding, separators for removing iron and other hard substances from grain, as well as standard lightning protection are known to have greatly reduced the number of fires traceable direct to these causes. So that it is no longer a speculation for the man who desires to reduce the fire hazards of his plant to make such improvements. Most of these fire reducing improvements earn such a credit with the mutual insurance companies specializing in grain elevators and feed mills as to offset their cost in a few years.

Federal Grain Grading Not Wanted

The bill introduced in the last session of Congress to authorize the Federal Government to take over all grading of grain at terminal markets will doubtless be introduced again in the new Congress, and unless the growers and handlers of grain protest vigorously against this usurpation of authority over the classifying of grain, it will become a law. While the Federal Government may have authority to inspect and classify the grading of grain shipped in interstate commerce, there is doubt as to its authority to assume control of grain shipped in intrastate commerce, so it is very likely the trade would soon be saddled with a dual inspection of grain that would prove confusing and expensive.

In the interest of simplicity the members of the grain trade struggled for years to secure the uniform grading of grain throughout the land and finally attained this goal only by entrusting the establishment of rules for grading to the Federal Government and the supervision of the grading by the various inspection authorities in hope of securing uniformity. The one thing needed above everything else in promoting inter-market trading is uniform grading and any steps taken to destroy uniformity will handicap the marketing of the growers' grain.

If the Buro of Agricultural Economics is entrusted with the actual grading of grain as well as the drafting of the rules governing the grading then it will be in absolute command and can be depended upon to interpret and enforce the rules as may suit the whim of its managers. Last year the Buro drafted, promulgated and is now enforcing the use of grading rules in complete defiance of the protests and recommendations of specialists long experienced in marketing the different kinds of grain.

Grain commission merchants get their compensation for sales service rendered whether the grain grades sample or No. 1 hard, but they are interested in having simple rules so clearly stated that it will be easy for country shippers to place their grain in condition to command the highest price consistent with the real value of each shipment. Good sales encourage more shipments, and help to establish the confidence of the shipper in his own ability to classify correctly the grain of his farmer patrons. If the Federal dictator of the rules has seen fit to ignore entirely the advice and recommendations of men of long experience, then must we expect the same autocratic procedure when given exclusive power to grade grain.

Arbitrarily ignoring the convictions of the organized grain trade and establishing rules that handicap the efficient marketing of grain may prove a source of satisfaction to the dictator responsible for the radical changes, but surely it is no recommendation for an extension of the dictator's authority. Friends of grain growers who are alert will vigorously oppose any extension of the authority now dominating the drafting of grading rules. Experience always has and always will be found the safest and most practical adviser. Why reject it?

The Coal Code Assessment

Notwithstanding the President's order relieving grain merchants from paying code assessments except on their major line of business, the N.I.R.A. has decided that members of the country grain elevator industry who have been merchandising coal as a sideline must pay the tonnage assessment of the Retail Solid Fuel Industry. The Country Elevator Code Authority has protested most vigorously against its members who handled coal being assessed for this activity, but all in vain. Those who are paying the assessment are paying it under protest and with the hope that the ruling will be again reversed, and country elevator operators handling coal be relieved from paying the Solid Fuel Assessment.

Country elevator operators who have sought to serve their communities have been induced to engage in many sidelines that were not sufficiently profitable to justify much of an investment, and if they are to be assessed for their coal sales, then why not also assess them for their lumber sales or their sales of salt, tile, fencing, feed and flour. If any of them attempt to comply with all the code regulations of the various industries in which they are engaged as a sideline, then it will be incumbent upon them to employ a corps of lawyers to guide them safely and a corps of bookkeepers and auditors to determine their assessments.

Most country merchants find it difficult to conduct different lines of business safely under ordinary conditions, but naturally are perplexed and distracted by the multiplicity of regulations of the various codes for different lines of industry in which they are engaged.

The Country Elevator Code is one of the simplest of any of the industries affecting country merchants, and the assessment is so small that none are disposed to complain of it, but those merchants who find it necessary to study the requirements of the lumber code, the coal code, the feed code and the flour code have a

real job on their hands, and it is natural that most country grain merchants are confused and confounded by the regulations confronting them.

Improved Grain Handling Facilities

Not all the grain dealers who wanted or needed new or improved facilities for handling grain had the courage to get them last year, but many who only planned their needed repairs or replacements will get them before the new crop moves.

While many industries have been stagnant during the general depression the grain trade has developed a number of improved mechanical devices for facilitating and expediting the handling and conditioning of grain and for reducing the hazards of grain elevator operation. Enterprising dealers who have adopted the latest and best will of course be able to handle grain more efficiently and more economically which will contribute materially to the safety of their all too narrow margins. However, the improvements reported in our news columns last year reflected anything but stagnation in the grain elevator field and give promise of much greater activity in the building of new and the improving of old elevators during 1935. The perusal of the following survey of the improvements made during 1934 should encourage others who are struggling along with worn out or obsolete facilities to overhaul and bring their plant up to date:

New Elevators:		Elevator Annexes:	
	Ter- Coun- mi- try nal*		Ter- Coun- mi- try nal*
California	2	California	1
Colorado	4	Canada	1
Illinois	19	Illinois	4
Indiana	6	Indiana	1
Iowa	12	Iowa	3
Kansas	15	Kansas	2
Kentucky	1	Maryland	1
Michigan	5	Michigan	5
Minnesota	13	Minnesota	6
Missouri	6	Missouri	1
Montana	1	Nebraska	2
Nebraska	16	New York	1
New England	1	North Dakota	1
New York	1	Ohio	4
North Dakota	6	Oklahoma	3
Ohio	4	Pac. Northwest	9
Oklahoma	3	Texas	1
Pac. Northwest	20	Wisconsin	2
Southeast	1		
Tennessee	1	Total	44
Texas	5	Grand Total—70.	
Wisconsin	2	Warehouses & Mills	
		(new and addi- tions)	143
Total	143	Feed Mills, New	113
Grand Total—167.			

Improvements:	
Remodeled or Enlarged	122
Overhauled	27
Magnetic Separators	126
Truck Dumps Installed	132
Scales Installed	186
Complete Electrification	50
Sweet Feed Systems	2
Feed Machinery Installed	198
Other Equipment Installed	211
General Repairs	250
Oil Stations Installed	11
Coal Sheds Built	13

*Having a capacity of 100,000 bus. or over.

Codes Fixing Prices Not Enforceable

Price-fixing is conspicuously absent from grain codes, tho the lumber and coal industries have made much of price minima. Hence the decision by the federal district court at Kansas City Dec. 27 declaring that the Congress has no authority to fix prices, even in interstate commerce, can be viewed with equanimity.

The decision admits the legality of the salutary provision in the lumber code that no retail lumber dealer should sell below actual costs. It follows that if one dealer's cost is less than that of another he can sell for less, thus encouraging economy in business management and throwing the trade to those deserving it.

Code authorities are advised to study this decision. They will discover that hypothetical costs arrived at by averaging many costs can not be made binding. Neither can the code authority prescribe a method of arriving at costs that produces a result other than the actual cost of the individual member of the industry.

One remark of the court hits at the definition in the Act making application to commodities "in the current of interstate commerce." The court holds that local purchase and sale is not subject to control by the Congress even tho the merchandise is shipped in or out across a state line. Under this interpretation of the power of the Congress the N.R.A. can not control the country grain elevator.

Exorbitant License Fee to Suppress Fly-by-Nights

Local dealers in grain and coal desiring to protect themselves from the irresponsible competition of scoop-shovel buyers and truckers have bethought themselves of the possibility of levying a prohibitive license tax on the tricky nomads. In many cities and towns ordinances have been enacted at the request of the regular taxpaying merchants attempting to discriminate between those having an established office and the itinerants; but these discriminatory laws can not stand the tests of the courts.

Judge David J. Howard of the police court at Versailles, Ky., on Dec. 14, outlined accurately just what is wrong with these ordinances when declaring invalid the ordinance recently adopted by the city council of Versailles imposing a \$10 a year license fee on retail coal merchants maintaining a permanent office and scales in Versailles, while those not so equipped selling coal within the city limits are taxed \$100 a year.

The ordinance in question, Judge Howard said, while ostensibly for the protection of the public, "provides that the prescribed regulations are not necessary if and when the persons not complying with the regulations pay a license tax of ten times as much as the person complying with the regulations. In any event, license fees in the matter of the regulation of ordinary harmless occupations or businesses can not be so high as to be prohibitive."

"A license tax can never be imposed for revenue purposes alone and cannot be imposed to the extent of granting a monopoly to the few, but must be general in its application and at least to a general extent uniform on all business or occupations of the class sought to be regulated."

The court sustained the demurrer of the Rainbow Coal & Feed Co., maintaining an office and coal yard beyond the city limits.

THINK not on yesterday nor trouble borrow
On what may be in store for you tomorrow.
But let Today be your incessant care.
The past is past,
Tomorrow's in the air.
Who gives Today the best that in him lies
Will find the road that leads to clearer skies.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Percentage of Smutty Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the percentage of smutty wheat harvested in the average year? Or better still, how much wheat has been cleaned by the liming process in the average year, in the middlewestern territory? What I am trying to get at is, to what extent my new process would effect the consumption of lime if generally adopted.

I have invented a formula that will clean smutty wheat with amazing results.—W. W. Lehman, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Ans.: Out of 299,633 cars of wheat received at all markets, 20,317, or 6.8 per cent, were smutty, and the statistics indicate that the Pacific Northwest is the chief offender, altho considerable smut is found in Nebraska, Omaha reporting 1,107 cars smutty out of 9,718 received, or 11.4 per cent. Ogden, Utah, had 549 cars out of 3,144; Fort Worth, Tex., 893 out of 7,831.

Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., are competitors for the doubtful honor of receiving the greatest number of cars of smutty wheat during the crop year July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934. Out of 18,247 cars of wheat received at Portland 5,138, or 28.2%, were smutty, against 2,944 out of 10,962 cars received at Seattle, or 26.9%, according to the federal grain supervision.

Very little smut was found in the wheat at Grand Forks, N. D., only 89 cars out of 16,965 received. Springfield, Ill., had only 9 smutty cars out of 1,635; Chicago 136 cars out of 7,743.

No smut whatever was reported in the 443 cars received at New York, and in the 426 cars arriving at Coffeyville, Kan. Kansas City, Mo., however, had 714 cars out of 12,601, while Kansas City, Kan., had 405 out of 12,910.

Market Forecasters?

Grain & Feed Journals: Could you tell me of a forecaster on grain that is considered as reliable and accurate as R—B— is for securities? Who or what firm is well acquainted with most of the forecasters?

I presume some of the biggest traders follow forecasters or take their letters. Which forecasters do these big fellow traders follow most?—Erwin Meyer, Fairbury, Neb.

Ans.: X. Y. Z., back in 1924, advised his 14,000 clients that, unless they wished to hold on for a very long time, they would do well to sell their securities right away. He was dead wrong, for that very time was the bottom that preceded the big boom in securities, culminating in 1929.

Another grain forecaster, A., is right on some of the day-to-day movements, but seems to miss all the big moves.

The men who got to be "big fellows" did not get there by following forecasters, and do not follow them after getting there. They are big because they have learned, by hard study, something about what controls price movements.

Individual outside speculators have told us how they followed a forecaster for a short time with success, only to run into eventual heavy losses that wiped out their profits and as much of their reserve capital as they dared to hazard.

Some of these forecasters are honest and sincere in their convictions, but the conditions under which their theories are applicable to market price movements, persist for brief spaces of time only. Their analysis may fit two days in a week, one week in the month, or one month in the year. The remainder of the time, price movements are controlled by some force of which they seem to have no knowledge.

Those few who have probed into market movements sufficiently to learn why prices move up or down daily, weekly or semi-monthly, can profit immensely more by trading for their own account, than by selling forecasts to others. Why sell something to another for \$10, when it is worth \$1,000 to yourself?

Lest our readers think we are too hard on the professional forecasters, we quote Alfred Cowles III, of Colorado Springs, Colo., speaking before the American Statistical Ass'n at Cincinnati, O. Mr. Cowles said:

"Drawing and shuffling cards, and buying and selling accordingly, would show a better record of stock market winnings than following the trail of the professional forecasters.

"Statistical tests of the best individual records fail to demonstrate that they exhibited skill, and indicated that they were more probably the result of chance.

"Mostly the experts were wrong—dead wrong.

"Of 16 financial services, only 6 were anywhere near being good at predicting just what the market would do during the last four years. And of them, one did remarkably well to be right a fifth of the time.

"Of 4,000 forecasts in 24 financial publications, extending from Jan. 1, 1928, to June 1, 1932, only one-third met with any success at all."

Maximum and Minimum Corn Receipts

Grain & Feed Journals: I recall that a few years back on the day following Thanksgiving there were over 1,600 cars of corn on the Chicago market. What were the large receipts compared with the light receipts now?—A. D. Shirley, Walton, Ind.

Ans.: The heaviest receipts at Chicago were 2,188 cars June 1, 1921; 2,067 cars Feb. 15, 1922; 1,549 cars Feb. 29, 1912; 1,529, Feb. 15, 1916.

June 10, 1919, was a day of light receipts, 520 cars, and in recent years there have been days of still smaller receipts.

The day following Thanksgiving day does not seem to be characterized by very heavy receipts of corn.

In 1933 receipts the day before Thanksgiving were 174,000 bus. at Chicago, the day after 198,000, and two days after 348,000 bus.

In 1932 receipts were 156,000 bus. the day before, 212,000 the day after, and 416,000 two days after.

In 1931 receipts were 105,000 bus. the day before, 183,000 the day after, and 236,000 bus. two days after.

In 1930 receipts were 120,000 on the day before Thanksgiving, Nov. 26, 155,000 bus. on Nov. 28, the day after, and 233,000 bus. on Saturday Nov. 29, two days after. On Monday, Dec. 1, they had dropped to 95,000 bus., as reported Tuesday afternoon.

Chicago is essentially an overflow market, taking an unlimited quantity of corn after all other holes have been filled. This was true especially in 1921 when on June 1 the record-breaking total of 2,188 carloads was received. The corn crop in 1920 was 3,208,584,000 bus., the largest on record, and the exports in 1921 were 129,056,000 bus. The receipts at Chicago in 1921 were 182,982,000 bus., Milwaukee coming next with 29,900,000 and St. Louis 29,516,000.

Shellerman's Lien?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can the Shellerman force the grain dealer to withhold the shelling on the landlord's share of the grain, providing the lease states that the tenant must pay for the shelling? In this case the tenant has no corn to shell.—Dunn Bros. & Welsh, John R. Dunn, Kinsman, Ill.

Ans.: Chapter 82, Section 59a, gives the shellerman a lien for shelling corn, both on landlord's and tenant's share under the following copy of the law:

"Every person who, as owner or lessee of any threshing machine, clover huller, corn sheller or hay baler, threshes grain or seed, hulls clover, shells corn, or presses hay or straw at the request of the owner, reputed owner, authorized agent of the owner, or lawful possessor of such crops, shall have a lien upon such crops, beginning at the date of the commencement of such threshing, hulling, shelling or baling, for the agreed contract price of the job; or, in the absence of a contract price, for the reasonable value of the service or labor furnished. Such lien shall run for a period of nine months after the completion of such services or labor, notwithstanding the fact that the possession of the crops has been surrendered to its owner or lawful possessor, provided that such lien shall not be valid and enforceable against a purchaser of said crops from the owner or lawful possessor thereof, unless the lien-holder shall, previous to or at the time of making final settlement for such crops by such purchaser, serve upon such purchaser a notice in writing of the existence of such lien."

To the question, whether the shellerman can force the grain dealer to withhold the shelling of the landlord's share of the grain, the answer is "YES." The landlord cannot destroy shellerman's lien by any kind of an agreement between himself and tenant.

The shellerman must serve notice on the party buying landlord's corn before buyer settles with landlord.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 14. Midwinter meeting, Farm Seed Group of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 24, 25. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 25. The Mineral Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 29, 30, 31. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 5, 6, 7. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Feb. 5, 6, 7. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Minot, N. D.

Feb. 19, 20, 21. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 21. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Tacoma, Wash.

Feb. 21, 22. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, midwinter convention, Syracuse, N. Y.

Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at St. Louis, Mo.

North Dakota Convention Program

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will hold its 24th annual convention at Minot, N. D., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 5, 6 and 7, announces Sec'y P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, who adds that "side entertainment will consist of a basket ball game, prize fight, and a dance."

Following a custom of many years a period of music will announce the opening of each business session. Following is the tentative program:

Tuesday, Febr. 5th—9:30 A. M.

Music: Minot High School Band.

Call to order by President C. H. Conaway, Starkweather.

Invocation: Rev. Clarence J. Carlson.

Address of Welcome: Mayor J. A. Patterson. Response and address by President Conaway. Secretary's report: P. A. Lee.

Tuesday Afternoon—1:30 P. M.

Music: Minot High School Band.

"Basic Progress in Agriculture," by Hon. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba.

"American Railways," by Carl R. Gray, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. of the Omaha Railway, St. Paul.

Appointment of Committees.

Wednesday, Febr. 6th—9:30 A. M.—Managers' Day

Music: High School Band.

Discussion of Problems of our Grain Men. Address by Capt. L. C. Webster, Procurement Officer of the Federal Seed Stocks Committee. Discussion.

Address: B. E. Groom, Greater North Dakota Ass'n.

Wednesday Afternoon—1:30 P. M.

Music: High School Band.

Continued Round Table Discussion. Introduction of Commissioners of Railroad: Elmer Cart and Chief Elevator Accountant, C. B. Nupen.

Thursday, Febr. 7th—9:30 A. M.

Music: High School Band.

Address: Frank S. Betz of Chicago. Reports of Committees. Election of Directors.

Thursday Afternoon—1:30 P. M.

Music: High School Band.

Address: Governor Moodie. Address: Senator G. F. Nye. Unfinished business.

Volume of Future Trading Adversely Affected by Governmental Restrictions

The volume of future trading in wheat at Chicago during 1934 dropped to one-half of what it was during the boom year 1929. Since official records have been kept, only two years, 1931 and 1932, showed a smaller volume.

Factors working to cut down the investment buying of grain futures are the tax on transactions, the new excessive margin requirements on trades carried over night, and the threat of prosecution for violation of the Grain Futures Act in failing to divulge private affairs, such as grain investments, to the administration. Any bull speculator having accumulated a big line at a loss might be prevented by order of the administration from buying more to average his cost, or the excessive margin requirements under the new code might prevent him from working into a favorable position.

The rank and file of outside speculators for the rise were discouraged in 1934 by their experience in the summer of 1933, when the imposition of the 30 cents per bushel processing tax on wheat in July broke the price of wheat 30 cents during the same month; and they were slow to take hold the past year, altho the crop shortage was most severe.

Chicago Board of Trade futures transactions in 1934 totaled 7,504,000,000 bus. wheat, 3,198,000,000 bus. corn and 1,004,000,000 bus. oats, against 10,354,000,000 bus. wheat, 3,609,000,000 bus. corn and 1,147,000,000 bus. oats in 1933. Including rye and barley all futures aggregated 12,093,000,000 bus. in 1934, 15,597,000,000 in 1933, 10,066,000,000 in 1932, 11,503,000,000 in 1931, 18,147,000,000 in 1930, and 21,467,000,000 in 1929.

These figures may seem large in proportion to the cash grain handled, but they represent the transactions of a clearing house for grain the same as the bankers' clearing house represents the settlement of checks upon different banks. Just so do the bank clearings run into large figures, compared with the actual cash used in the clearing house. A check or a draft may represent a transaction in the clearing house based upon a sale of copper from South America by a merchant in New York to a refinery in Europe, just as a sale of a future on the Chicago Board of Trade may represent a transaction having its rise in the sale by a New York exporter of Argentine grain for shipment to Great Britain, and not handled as cash grain on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Kansas City Board of Trade futures transactions in 1934 totaled 677,429,000 bus. wheat, 179,203,000 bus. corn, and no oats, against 908,429,000 bus. wheat, 182,981,000 bus. corn and no oats in 1933. Trade in all futures at Kansas City aggregated 856,382,000 bus. in 1934, 1,091,410,000 in 1933, 729,188,000 in 1932, 738,948,000 in 1931, and 1,082,520,000 bus. in 1929.

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce futures transactions in 1934 totaled 512,237,000 bus. wheat, no corn, 97,804,000 bus. oats, 41,927,000 bus. rye, 65,940,000 bus. barley and 7,781,000 bus. flaxseed; against 686,281,000 bus. wheat, 108,059,000 bus. oats, 60,371,000 bus. rye, 106,428,000 bus. barley and 14,164,000 bus. flaxseed in 1933. Trade in all futures at Minneapolis aggregated 725,689,000 bus. in 1934, 975,303,000 in 1933, 531,291,000 in 1932, and 584,427,000 in 1931.

At Duluth the total trades in grain futures aggregated 36,932,000 bus. in 1934, 122,268,000 in 1933, 90,998,000 in 1932 and 145,657,000 in 1931, as reported by the Grain Futures Administration.

Wheat smuggling from Canada into Montana and North Dakota to avoid payment of 42c a bu. tariff has become a serious problem, declared Thomas T. Hoyne, controller of the mid-western district, U. S. Customs Service, at Milwaukee, in a meeting for instruction of customs agents held Dec. 12.

Fluctuations of Chicago December Wheat, Corn and Oats

Trading in wheat for the December, 1934, delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade began Feb. 5 with a sale at 97 cents. On Feb. 8 there was a sale at 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ and on Feb. 17 a sale at 93 $\frac{3}{4}$. Not until Apr. 28 was the next sale made, at 82 $\frac{1}{4}$. There followed a run up to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ May 11, after which quotations became frequent, to the spring top of 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ on May 31, as shown by the chart on outside front cover, which see.

On the downward reaction during the next 40 days the drop was sharp at times, to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 10. The drought again led to heavy buying under which the market advanced with not more than 5-cent reactions to the year's high of 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ on Aug. 10, after which sales of newly harvested wheat were a factor in the downward movement to 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ Oct. 4, repeated Oct. 29 at 94 $\frac{1}{4}$. The October weakness was accentuated by fears of a collapse at Winnipeg in that future. The wheat market was helped by the 20-cent advance in the price of corn during November. All quotations charted are for the old December delivery.

The actual price of wheat to millers was 25 cents per bushel higher, due to the processing tax. In other words, the farmer would have received 25 cents per bushel more without the processing tax.

When wheat made its historical all-time low in 1932 the December future of that year touched 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents Nov. 28, in gold. The November low in 1934 of 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ was equivalent to 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents gold. This paltry rise of only 14 cents gold per bushel does not adequately discount the short crop; and thoroly discredits Professor Warren's theory that devaluation of the dollar would raise prices.

CORN trading during 1934 was marked by two distinct bull periods. The first rise occurred between July 9 at 57 cents, and Aug. 10 at 84 cents, due to speculative buying based on reports of dry weather. The second rise from 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 4 to 97 cents Dec. 7 came when harvesting operations confirmed the worst. The largest reaction from Aug. to October was only 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, while the reactions during the two bull movements of early summer and late fall were not more than 3 cents at any time.

The first trade in December corn was made June 6 at 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ and the future expired Dec. 31 at 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 93. From July 13 to July 20 the price advanced from 60 cents to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ without a

one-cent reaction at any time. During the November rise from 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ Oct. 30 to 85 $\frac{5}{8}$ Nov. 20, there was only one reaction of one cent, on Nov. 15, the reaction shown in the chart Nov. 5 having been only $\frac{7}{8}$ cent.

OATS were again a good market from the standpoint of traders in the oats pit, in contrast to the deadly dullness that has prevailed in recent years. The chart of the December future with trading beginning at 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ June 1 does not show considerable rises in the price, one reason being that the bull market began while trading was confined to the July and September options in April and May, the advance from 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents Apr. 17 extending about 25 cents upward before trading began in the December delivery.

The June low in oats was 41 $\frac{1}{8}$ June 22, and the December highs of 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dec. 5 and 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dec. 14 were all topped the last day of the year at the very close with a quotation of 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. This action on the last day of the year may be described as a small natural squeeze, the old December advancing from a close of 56 cents the day before while the May future rose only $\frac{3}{8}$ cent.

Flaxseed Production

Since Jan. 1st, 1933, shipments from the Argentine to this country were 8,159,000 bus. Total Argentine exports for 1934 are 56 million bushels as compared with 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1933.

As far as the Indian flax crop is concerned: Broomhall's agent reports that remaining supplies are very small and that he does not expect any increase in the acreage for this season. The total Indian shipments since April 1, 1934, are 8,520,000 bus. as compared with 12,924,000 for the same period in 1933.

The details of the U. S. Agricultural Department's final estimate of the 1934 flax crop are now available, and reveal the fact that, of the 5,253,000 bus. produced this year in the United States, 3,480,000 came from Minnesota, 938,000 from North Dakota, 242,000 from California, and only 42,000 from South Dakota and 76,000 from Montana. The total farm value of this year's flax crop is given at \$8,570,000.00 as compared with \$10,538,000.00 in 1933 and \$9,897,000.00 in 1932. The final acreage of 974,000 compares unfavorably with 1,328,000 in 1933 and 1,975,000 in 1932.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

New President of Chicago Board

Robert P. Boylan, who on Jan. 7 was elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade for the ensuing year, became connected with the grain business at the early age of 14.

Born in Cincinnati, O., he came to Chicago when a boy and attended school at St. Phillips Academy. His first employer was the firm of Adams & Samuel, grain commission merchants, whose business had been established in 1859 as McCormick, Adams & Co.

On joining the Board of Trade in 1915 Mr. Boylan became a partner in the firm, the name of which has changed to Edward S. Adams & Co.

Since 1917 Mr. Boylan has been an independent grain broker on the floor of the Board, executing orders for some of the largest firms.

Mr. Boylan has served as a director and as second and first vice-pres. of the Board of Trade. He is credited with effective representation of the exchange at Washington and is known as a tireless worker.

The 1935 president of the Board of Trade resides with his wife and three children at 6138 Kenmore Av., Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Ass'n and of the Edgewater Golf Club, having been pres. of the latter for three terms.

Altho a 6-handicap golfer at Edgewater, (and once it was down to 4) Mr. Boylan's only hobby, he admits, is "the grain business." With him at the helm an efficient administration of the Board's affairs can be confidently expected.



Robert P. Boylan, Chicago President Board of Trade

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Lower Rates for Power in Northern Indiana

Grain & Feed Journals: An offer of lower light and power rates in Northern Indiana has been made by three of the electric companies, the Northern Indiana Public Service Co., the Traction Light & Power Co., and the Northern Indiana Power Co. The only company not included in this proposal is the Indiana Service Co., which services a limited territory in the vicinity of Fort Wayne and running down toward Lafayette. Dealers in the latter territory insist that they be given the same consideration. Now is the time to act and *I urge writing today.*

I have conferred with the utility officials and the information I secured is to the effect that the same power rates as were put in last year by the Public Service Co. of Indiana (South System) will be offered in the petition of the above named utility companies. This will mean a material reduction to many dealers located north of Indianapolis. For comparison with present rate I give a part of the proposed rates:

First 50 KWH @ 6.0c per KWH, next 100, 5.0c; 150, 4.0c; 200 @ 3.5c; and 500 @ 3.0c. The first 1000 KWH costs \$36.00, or at the average rate of 3.6c per KWH.

There are a couple other optional plans of determining the minimum charge per month, which users will have to figure out to see which plan will be the best for their installation. More will be said about this, if and when the present petition is approved by the Public Service Commission.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Palouse, Wash.—H. W. Hulbert, federal inspector from Moscow and G. A. Hardgrove of the grain division at Spokane; Professor Schaffer of the Washington State College and others spoke on alterations and improvements in the existing federal grades for peas at a one-day meeting here.—F.K.H.

Selling Grain in Russia

The law of January, 1933, permits the Russian peasant to peddle what grain he has left after selling a fixed quantity per acre to the government at one ruble per pood. If he does not choose to sell his grain in the open market he may sell to the co-operative organization.

The sale of 10 poods of wheat to the co-operative nets him 12 rubles 50 kopecks, of which he has the privilege of using one-half at the co-operative store, which will give him a shirt and five packages of tea, leaving him 6 rubles to buy another shirt on the open market.

If he sells the 10 poods of wheat on the open market he will receive 220 rubles, that will buy five shirts for 50 rubles, a pair of boots for 150 rubles and a dress for his wife for 20 rubles.

Although it is greatly to their individual advantage to trade on the open market, yet the peasants with a religious fervor sell hundreds of thousands of tons of grain annually to the co-operatives.

The legally recognized public bazaars where the peasant is permitted to peddle his grain may be likened to the grain exchanges of the United States, where grain goes to the highest bidder; yet there are those who would close our grain exchanges and force sales to the government at some ridiculously low price as in Russia.

Itinerant Truckers Demoralize Markets

F. B. Henney, California Fruit Exchange, has little toleration for itinerant, unlicensed and bondless trucking merchants. In a recent expression he said:

A few of these operators can keep a market demoralized, and they are increasingly disturbing the results of one commodity after another. Many trucks have a capacity equivalent to a carload of fruit. The unexpected arrival on the market of a few such loads, seeking an outlet and finally selling at a price considerably under f.o.b. quotations plus transportation, discourages carlot buying by legitimate merchants.

From Abroad

Russia—The Soviet government has discarded the bread card system in use for the last six years. Government bread shops now sell unlimited quantities of bread at prices increased from 40 to 80%.

Hungary—Negotiations to win adherence of Hungary to the German-Polish rye and wheat marketing agreement have come to no definite action due to the very small exportable surplus of Hungarian rye and wheat.

Russia—The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is reported to have signed the German-Polish rye and wheat marketing agreement of Nov. 25, 1933, but will not become a party to the agreement until final ratification.

Argentina—The Government Grain Elevators Board has approved plans and specifications for construction of 14 terminal grain elevators at Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe, Bahia Blanca, San Nicolas, and other points, with total capacity exceeding 24,000,000 bus. Present elevator space can carry 18,000,000 bus.

France—Wheat sold for \$1.44 per bu. on Dec. 28 on the newly created free market established at Paris under the government's program to reduce the crop surplus. This compares with the pegged price of \$2.01, which has generally been disregarded, though continued in use as a basis for the price of bread. The government plans to remove a surplus of 60,000,000 bus. from the market in the next six months.

Germany has increased the quantity of wheat for the manufacture of starch admissible at the special rate of import duty of 3.50 reichsmarks per 100 kilos from 50 per cent to 125 per cent of the quantity of wheat purchased by wheat-starch factories during the period Aug. 1, 1932, to July 31, 1933. The rate will remain in effect until July 31, 1935, and is retroactive from Aug. 1.

Argentina's government grain control board will buy grain of the new crop at the same basis as last year, 5.75 for wheat, 4.40 for corn and 11.50 for flaxseed. Total expenses of the Board the past year amounted to 8,814,942 pesos, of which 5,881,756 is the loss on grain sold. Profits on exchange transactions more than covered the expense and left a balance of 43,000,000 pesos to be used the coming year. The paper peso is worth about 33 cents U. S. The Grain Board is to be made permanent under a bill recently introduced in Congress.

Legislation at Washington

Rep. Sabath of Illinois has introduced a bill to provide revenue from short sales of grain, cotton, and stocks.

The Roper Com'ite on transportation is expected to report soon in favor of a plan for a new interstate commerce commission, which would be a super-agency in control of all forms of transportation.

Bills for laws abolishing control of agriculture, trade and industry now in effect under the new deal will be more easily bottled up in com'ite, the House of Representatives on Jan. 3 having agreed that 218 signatures would be required to a petition to discharge a com'ite from consideration of a bill, against 145 required by the rules of the last Congress.

Rep. Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to repeal processing taxes and to discontinue the payment of rental and benefit payments. He cited the case of New York in which tax collections amounted to \$48,891,677.96 while benefit payments aggregated only \$86,344.75. On the other hand, farmers in Mississippi received \$14,735,384 in benefit payments, while the process taxes collected in that state amounted to \$979,242.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana states that he will reintroduce his joint resolution calling for, among other data, the financial position of the principal corporations manufacturing, processing, distributing and marketing farm products, their costs and profits. The federal trade commission is to be given \$50,000 for the inquiry, the real purpose of which is to discourage those advocating abolition of the processing taxes. Why not abolish all corporations and firms handling farm products?

Rep. Jones of Texas, chairman of the agricultural com'ite of the House, says that legislation to endow the government with broad powers to regulate trading on commodity markets will be offered early in the session, and that the legislation to be introduced will in all probability follow closely the outlines of the amendment to the grain futures act proposed during the last session of congress. This amendment was favorably reported by the house agriculture com'ite passed the house but failed of final action in the senate.

The Horse & Mule Ass'n of America has elected A. B. Hancock, Paris, Ky., pres.; and Wayne Dinsmore, Chicago, sec'y.

Process for Removing Smut

W. W. Lehman has been granted letters patent on a new process for removing smut from wheat employing a powder to absorb the smut.

The powder is composed of silt loam bicarbonate of soda, wheat straw and alfalfa which can be obtained at very small cost and its use involves practically no change in the machinery now used to handle wheat.

After lying in contact with the powder for 24 hours or more the powder is removed by a device that takes the smut with it. The wheat kernels are not abraded.

Samples of smutty wheat before and after treatment submitted by Mr. Lehman to an inspector were found to have not a trace of smut after treatment. These samples had been treated by Mr. Lehman, he alleged, in a miniature device.

Mr. Lehman claims that a car of 2,000 bushels having 80 smut balls to 250 grams was subjected to the process without first removing the smut balls. A heavy mixture of the powder was applied and allowed to remain in the bin 72 hours. After running thru an oat clipper at reduced speed the cleaned wheat was so improved it could be mixed 50-50 with clear wheat, according to Mr. Lehman.

Another lot of 3,000 bus. of smutty wheat graded as smutty No. 3 hard was by the same method, Mr. Lehman states, improved to grade officially as No. 1 hard clear, that could be loaded without mixing.

A Bad Year for Agriculture

BY B. W. SNOW, STATISTICIAN FOR
BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.

The year 1934 goes into history with a record of crop failure without parallel in American agriculture. Never in our history, nor in the records of any other country of general food production, has there been such a combination of crop shortage either in volume or in variety of crops concerned.

Measured in relation to population to be served, the greatest food producing country of the world faces a period where actual food scarcity in some lines of standard use is only escaped through reliance upon imports from abroad.

Directly and indirectly America is seeking standard foods, or the ability to produce such foods through the purchase abroad of wheat, feed grains and animal forage, and they are coming to us from Europe, from Canada and from South America. The next six months will determine whether the rest of the world can spare us enough to enable maintenance of even approximately our normal food standards. Apparently, we may rely upon a sufficiency in quantity and quality of our bread supply, but in both quantity and quality of our normal meat ration we face a serious problem, and not for the immediate future, but for a period running more or less into years to come.

Such shifting of scene, from a country of surplus food of the highest quality to a land where scarcity will compel a lowering of food standards, involves economic strains among producers, consumers and distributors for the forecasting of which no precedent exists. Responsibility for this abrupt change in our economic condition rests upon a dual basis. A government planned policy of crop reduction, as an economic program aimed to advance prices of farm products, unfortunately became coincident with a drought that covered a wider area and in more intense form than was ever before experienced. Nature and governmental policy co-operated and the combination spelled a national disaster for which government and nature must each bear a definite share of the responsibility.

In seeking to secure credit for the full price advance that has resulted from crop losses, government agencies would avoid their share of responsibility for what is actually a disaster. High prices, based upon failure of production, is not an evidence of farm prosperity. Farmers with nothing to sell have no affirmative interest in the price advance; indeed, their interest is negative, and whole states are in this position this year. An apparent increase in total farm income, when actually the increase represents

a distribution of public relief, and in some cases represents also the destruction of farm capital through forced sale of breeding stock, is an evidence of failure rather than success of an economic program to help the farmer by reducing his output.

The drought suffered this year was two-fold in character; in fact, two entirely different types of drought prevailed at the same time. In the semi-arid belt west of the 100th meridian a periodic drought prevailing for several years continued in increased intensity. In the humid area, extending from Ohio west to the Great Plains areas, a seasonal drought prevailed. The effect of the first was easily forecast before the end of 1933 because crop results in that territory depend very largely upon the rainfall of the previous summer months. For a seasonal drought in the humid region there is no advance warning. Failure to recognize this very simple rule led the government agency into the error of forcing a reduction of wheat acreage by a uniform percentage in all producing areas. The natural result was a total crop insufficient for domestic requirements through acreage reduction in territory that actually would have produced a crop.

Apparently the government authorities are making the same mistake again this year, as they are again forcing a uniform acreage reduction in all areas in spite of the fact that records to date show that the drought in the western plains area has been intensified instead of relieved. In all probability this continued lack of subsoil moisture means another very light crop in this important center of wheat production, and coupled with the reduced acreage which farmers are required to plant in the humid states, suggests another year of production below domestic needs. The shadow of further crop disaster still hangs heavy over a territory that represents nearly one-third of the wheat acreage of the country. The government continues a mathematical acreage allotment based upon a rigid percentage of a previous cropped area, a faulty rule of thumb that will again result in such irregularity of wheat production as is typified this year by our necessity for importing wheat.

It is doubtful whether public officials, the grain trade or the general public have a full understanding of our feed grain and forage situation. In spite of the slaughter of some 7 million of pigs and sows, and the government purchase and slaughter of cattle as part of the drought relief program, our supply of feed grains and forage is insufficient to serve much more than as maintenance for our remaining animal population after partially finishing those now on feed. It means lowering of meat quality at once, and eventually a seriously diminished quantity, and this not for months but for the long period of time required to build up again the farm herds that have been decimated by a national disaster assisted by an unsound economic government program. I repeat what I said a year ago—good intentions are not sufficient in themselves to constitute a sound economic program.

Katy Elevator in Kansas City Installs Ventilation of Legs

The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company, owners of the 3½ million bushel Katy Elevator in Kansas City, operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., has recently completed installation of additional ventilation in its head house with a view to providing greater safety in case of dust explosion in the elevator legs.

In order to reduce the conditions favorable to dust explosions so far as practicable and to minimize hazards and damage in case of an explosion, each of the four legs in this modern house has been provided with exhaust outlets at top, bottom and middle. Ducts having sectional area equal the area of the legs, made of heavy gage steel are installed in the basement, connecting just above the boots, running horizontally with slight incline through walls of head house to outside atmosphere where the ends are covered with steel trap doors hinged at the top, and set in such manner as to be easily lifted by the force of an explosion.

Similar ducts are located also at the cleaner floor, which is approximately midway between basement and roof. They are connected to both down and up side of the legs, run across over cleaner machines through outside wall of head house and discharge into outer atmosphere, where they also are provided with trap doors under which are walkways and ladders to facilitate cleaning and repairing.

Exhaust fan suction pipes are connected into the steel ducts near legs in order to prevent dust accumulating in the horizontal ducts.

Hatchways have been cut through the roof and the steel leg head casings extended full size, 3 ft. x 8 ft. up through roof where they are covered with 16 gage steel hatch covers. The covers are fitted loose so as to be easily lifted in case of an explosion, but are anchored by chains to prevent their being thrown from roof. A Sinks System of fan ventilation for the legs which was installed when elevator was built is retained to work independent of the new explosion vents.

The intention of the whole system is to provide for relieving built up pressure in case of an explosion by releasing the force and fire to outside atmosphere and thereby avoid bursting of leg casings, which often cause general explosions. The system was conceived by F. Ringer, Chief Engineer of the M-K-T Lines, and installed by James Stewart Corporation under Mr. Ringer's direction. The work was supervised by A. L. Sparks, Architect of M-K-T Lines.

The result of this extra ventilation of leg casings will be watched vigilantly by all interested in preventing or reducing grain dust explosions.

The world wheat crop, outside Russia and China, is estimated at 3,330,000,000 to 3,375,000,000 bus., compared with 3,718,000,000 last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



B. W. Snow, Chicago

Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 4.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Dec. 23, 1934, shows a slight decrease of 142,727 bus., as compared with the previous week and an increase of 16,098,166 bus. when compared with the same week in 1933. The visible supply was reported as 257,785,547 bus., as compared with a revised figure of 257,928,274 bus. for the previous week and 241,687,381 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 27,561,749 bus., of which 15,812,846 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 2,136,540 bus. at New York, 2,495,000 bus. at Erie, 4,139,000 bus. at Albany, 1,849,363 bus. at Duluth and 786,000 bus. at Chicago. This compared with 14,038,595 bus. on the same date last year, of which 5,482,648 bus. were located at Buffalo, 5,870,958 bus. at New York and 1,092,000 bus. at Erie.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,048,912 bus., compared with 2,248,845 bus. last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Dec. 21, 1934, amounted to 2,501,578 bus., a decrease of 2,609,005 bus. from the previous week, when 5,110,583 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,832,253 bus. For the twenty-one weeks ending Dec. 21, 1934, and Dec. 22, 1933, 172,127,383 and 159,563,000 bus., respectively, were received from the farms. This is an increase of 12,564,383 bus. over the same period a year ago. By provinces the receipts for the week ending Dec. 21, 1934, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week ending Dec. 22, 1933: Manitoba 75,218 (24,617); Saskatchewan 800,810 (768,668); Alberta 1,625,550 (1,038,968) bus.

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces to Dec. 21, 1934, as compared with the same period in 1933, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1933: Manitoba 26,555,807 (22,801,148); Saskatchewan 76,649,250 (80,344,733); Alberta 68,922,326 (66,417,139) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Ritzville, Wash.—A large acreage of winter wheat has been sown, with soil conditions ideal because of ample moisture, and all well covered with a foot of snow.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 29.—The acreage of fall rye seeded in Illinois is estimated 40% more than last fall, 166,000 acres against 120,000 acres in 1933; condition 93%, compared with 86% a year ago and the ten-year average of 90%.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Growing wheat in this part of the state is looking very good. No serious cold weather has prevailed thus far this season and some of the fields are reported to be far advanced. Corn is moving freely and many of the elevators report larger receipts than this time last year.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 2.—The ground was covered by an ample snow cover over the northern half of the state, and an ice-coat over much of the south early in the week afforded protection to winter crops from the cold. Winter wheat generally remains in good condition, though some had become brown in the extreme south. Little farm work was possible during the week. Feeding of stock continued to be necessary, and feed was scarce in localities.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Jan. 5.—Winter wheat looks good, but needs rain. Moisture needed also so farmers can do plowing. Low prices, the drouth and the depression has put many farmers on relief and has taken the pep out of them so they do not seem to care whether they farm or not. It is a pitiful sight to see the half-starved cattle brought in to the stockyards to sell to the government, and with the farmers, feeders and dairymen short of funds the feed business is at low ebb.—Phil A. Grotevant.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 8.—Wisconsin farmers report an increase of 14 per cent in the acreage sown to rye this fall as compared with a year ago, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture. This brings the rye acreage of the state planted for all purposes, pasture and grain, to 415,000 acres, which is the largest area planted to this crop in Wisconsin for a number of years. The estimates indicate also that 28,000 acres of Wisconsin farm land were planted to winter wheat this fall as compared with 35,000 acres a year ago, or a decline of 20 per cent.—Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Government Report on Seed Crops

The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in its annual revision gives the acreage and production of grass seed crops as follows:

State	ALFALFA SEED		Production	
	Acreage harvested Acres	1933	1934	Bushels
Ohio	10,000	20,000	12,000	26,000
Pa.	6,000	10,000	7,200	13,000
Mich.	25,000	20,000	42,500	30,000
Wis.	36,000	40,000	46,800	48,000
Minn.	54,000	40,000	81,000	52,000
Iowa	7,500	15,000	11,200	21,000
N. Dak.	15,000	11,300	15,000	11,300
S. Dak.	35,000	16,400	49,000	19,700
Nebr.	47,000	42,000	94,000	92,400
Kans.	60,000	48,000	198,000	120,000
Okl.	12,200	14,600	40,300	29,200
Tex.	2,000	2,000	6,200	6,000
Mont.	31,000	10,800	62,000	21,600
Idaho	28,000	26,000	112,000	98,800
Wyo.	15,000	9,000	37,500	13,500
Colo.	10,000	6,000	25,000	12,000
N. Mex.	3,200	1,900	9,600	5,900
Ariz.	14,000	14,000	70,000	85,400
Utah	22,000	27,000	33,000	59,400
Oreg.	3,000	3,000	7,200	10,500
Calif.	15,400	15,000	66,200	45,000
U. S.	451,300	392,000	1,025,700	820,700

State	CLOVER SEED (Red and Alsike)		Production	
	Acreage harvested Acres	1933	1934	Bushels
N. Y.	1,000	1,000	1,800	1,400
Pa.	12,000	18,000	20,400	28,800
Ohio	146,000	292,000	189,800	292,000
Ind.	110,000	176,000	110,000	123,200
Ill.	196,000	156,800	215,600	141,100
Mich.	156,000	62,000	218,400	49,600
Wis.	70,000	77,000	112,000	115,500
Minn.	78,000	35,000	187,200	87,500
Iowa	187,000	41,000	140,200	24,600
Mo.	60,000	15,000	66,000	13,500
N. Dak.	1,100	600	1,500	600
Nebr.	12,000	3,000	21,600	4,500
Kans.	11,000	3,000	15,400	3,600
Md.	8,000	28,000	8,800	28,000
Ky.	3,000	6,000	3,000	2,400
Tenn.	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,500
Idaho	23,000	21,000	115,000	109,200
Wyo.	2,500	2,000	5,000	1,000
Colo.	1,400	500	4,900	1,200
Oreg.	14,000	22,000	46,200	66,000
U. S.	1,096,000	963,900	1,489,200	1,099,100

State	SWEET CLOVER SEED		Production	
	Acreage harvested Acres	1933	1934	Bushels
Ohio	5,000	8,000	12,500	19,200
Ind.	2,000	7,000	4,000	10,500
Ill.	16,000	16,800	40,000	42,000
Wis.	3,000	1,400	10,500	5,600
Minn.	73,000	62,000	292,000	279,000
Iowa	10,000	18,000	30,000	54,000
Mo.	2,000	2,000	6,200	5,400
N. Dak.	42,000	35,700	117,600	89,200
S. Dak.	18,400	3,700	44,200	10,700
Nebr.	21,000	21,000	77,700	73,500
Kans.	11,000	6,000	41,800	16,200
Mont.	6,000	5,100	21,000	13,800
Colo.	3,500	2,000	12,200	7,000
U. S.	212,900	188,700	709,700	626,100

State	TIMOTHY SEED		Production	
	Acreage harvested Acres	1933	1934	Bushels
Pa.	4,400	5,000	12,300	11,500
Ohio	21,000	13,000	69,500	32,500
Ind.	14,000	11,000	37,800	28,600
Ill.	57,000	22,800	148,200	34,200
Wis.	2,300	500	6,900	1,600
Minn.	23,000	17,000	78,200	59,500
Iowa	110,000	36,000	341,000	63,000
Mo.	48,000	20,000	139,200	30,000
N. Dak.	1,400	1,000	2,100	1,000
U. S.	281,100	126,300	835,000	261,900

State	*LESPEDEZA (Japan Clover) SEED		Production	
	Acreage harvested Acres	1933	1934	Bushels
Va.	10,000	20,000	105,000	190,000
N. C.	50,000	50,000	225,000	325,000
Ky.	91,000	91,000	728,000	637,000
Tenn.	165,000	83,000	1,567,500	747,000
Miss.	2,000	1,800	8,000	6,700
La.	1,500	1,500	6,000	7,500
U. S.	319,500	247,300	2,639,500	1,913,200

*Lespedeza bushel weight is 25 lbs.

Farm Wheat Supply and Domestic Situation

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 5.—A summary of our survey into farm supply and six months' distribution of 1934, 1933 and 1932 wheat crops of the United States is given below, in millions of bushels:

Farm supply:	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3
July 1 old wheat.....	61	82	90
Crop	496	529	744

Total farm supply.....	557	611	834
Farm distribution:			
Seed (fall sown).....	58	55	56
Fed to live stock.....	63	49	93
Marketed to Jan. 1.....	298	317	414
On farms Jan. 1.....	138	190	271

Total	557	611	831
In country mills and elevators Jan. 1.....	82	100	124

The United States domestic supply of wheat for the current season is 786 million bus (496 million crop and 290 million carry-over), against 920 million last season (529 million crop, 391 carry-over), and 1,129 million two years ago.

Stocks on Jan. 1 are estimated as follows, millions of bushels:

	1935	1934	1933
On farms	138	190	271
In country mills and elevators.....	82	100	124
Commercial stocks (visible)....	90	133	168
Three positions	310	423	563
In merchant mills, etc.....	(105)	130	135

Total

Last year the apparent disappearance of wheat between January 1 and July 1 was 263,000,000 bushels and two years ago 307,000,000 bushels. With the increased feeding of wheat to live stock the disappearance of domestic wheat in the next six months will probably be somewhat larger than last year—probably 275,000,000 to 285,000,000 bus. On the basis of 280,000,000, this would make 651,000,000 bus disappearance of domestic wheat for the entire season, which would leave 135,000,000 for carry-over next July 1.—Nat. C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census ground 192,974,928 bus. of wheat during the five months prior to Dec. 1, against 178,065,251 bus. for the like period of 1933.

A speculative element is necessary in an exchange to ensure a continuous market so that when a crop is dumped upon the market in the fall the farmer will not suffer loss by a heavy drop through the absence of demand for immediate use.—Report of Canadian Commission on Future Trading.

Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1933, in bushels were:

Market	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	217,280	63,182	30	.....
Boston	18,225	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	662,000	757,000	874,000	661,000
Duluth	317,301	124,448	156,359	146,000
Ft. Worth	50,000	74,000	26,000	22,000
Hutchinson	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	168,000	386,000	148,000	306,000
Kansas City	250,000	108,000	50,000	74,000
Milwaukee	176,280	234,840	117,800	513,000
Minneapolis	389,290	513,500	439,480	1,495,000
New Orleans	1,306,976	27,976	389,338	35,105
New York	1,651,621	134,400	.....	.....
Omaha	182,000	56,000	136,928	92,000
Philadelphia	274,585	82,431	.....	.....
St. Joseph	350,000	476,000	134,000	42,000
Seattle	30,000	68,000	.....	.....
Superior	318,784	65,370	127,973	8,830
Toledo	146,000	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	16,500	9,000	1,500	.....

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the May delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Option		Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	Jan. 8
Chicago*	117	93½	99¾	99¼	100½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	100½	101½
Winnipeg*	100½	79½	.....	83½	83½	83½	83½	82½	83½	83½	83½	83½	84½
Liverpool*	.....	.....	.....	75½	74½	75½	75½	74½	74½	74½	75½	75½	75½
Kansas City	111½	90¾	96¾	96¾	97½	95¾	97	96	96¾	96¾	97¾	98½	98
Minneapolis	120½	98½	106	105½	105½	105½	106	105½	106½	106½	107½	107½	108
Duluth, durum	129¾	116	125½	125	125½	125½	126½	125½	125½	124½	125½	126½	126½
Milwaukee	116¾	93¾	99¾	99¼	100½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	100¾	101¾	...
Corn													
Chicago	93½	75	89½	89½	90½	89½	89½	88½	89	89½	90½	91½	...
Kansas City	95½	75	89½	89½	91½	91½	91½	90½	90½	90½	92	92½	92½
Milwaukee	93½	75½	89½	89½	90½	89½	89½	88½	89	89½	90½	91½	...
Oats													
Chicago	59½	45½	53½	53	53½	52½	52½	52½	53½	53½	54	54½	...
Winnipeg	49½	39¾	44	44	44½	44½	43½	43½	43½	43½	44½	44½	...
Minneapolis	55½	46	54½	54	54½	53½	53½	54½	54½	54½	54½	55½	...
Milwaukee	58½	46½	53½	53	53½	52½	52½	52½	53½	53½	54½	54½	...
Rye													
Chicago	95½	69	76½	75½	76½	76½	76½	74½	75½	75½	76	76½	75½
Minneapolis	84½	68	75½	74½	75½	74½	74½	73½	74½	74½	75½	75½	75½
Winnipeg	80½	55½	62½	62	62½	61½	61½	60½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Duluth	79½	69½	75½	74½	75½	74½	74	73½	75½	74	75½	76	75½
Barley													
Minneapolis	82	65½	76	75	75½	75	74½	73½	74½	74½	75½	75½	75½
Winnipeg	65½	50½	56	57½	57½	57½	57½	56½	57½	56½	57	57	57½
Milwaukee	86½	71	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	79	79½	79½	80½	80½	81½
Chicago	86	71½	81	80½	80½	80½	80½	79	79½	79½	81	81	81½

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Galveston, Tex.—Wheat exported from the Port of Galveston during 1934 was 125,250 bus., compared with 50,338 bus. during 1933.—George E. Edwardson, chief inspector.

Toledo, O.—Grain inspected by the Toledo Board of Trade for 1934, compared with 1933, was as follows, in cars: For 1934: Wheat 7,121, corn 1,175, oats 1,092, rye 70, barley 35. For 1933: Wheat 7,361, corn 1,608, oats 1,651, rye 44, barley 36.

Calamus, Ia., Dec. 31.—Conditions in eastern Iowa are quite favorable this year, for we had a fair crop. Farmers are marketing their corn quite orderly. Outlook for the seed business as well as the feeds, both livestock and poultry, for the coming year looks quite encouraging to us.—F. Mueller & Sons Co.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 1.—This week 14 carloads of beans were held on local sidings because the local elevators were unable to pick and store so many. This represents one of the heaviest rushes of beans to Michigan elevators that has been recorded in many seasons. The total quantity in the unloaded cars was approximately 14,000 bus.

West Branch, Ia., Dec. 10.—There will be none of the 1934 crop to spare. The truckers bot most of the corn from elevators in this vicinity, altho not far from here there were some who bot from farmers. Locally we operate trucks. Have been able to place practically all available corn to local feeders.—Wilder Grain Co., successor to West Branch Feed & Grain Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Receipts of grain at Chicago for 1934 were as follows, in bus.: Wheat 23,780,000, corn 55,500,000, oats 14,413,000, rye 8,688,000, barley 10,503,000, making a total of 112,884,000 bus. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 18,011,000 bus., corn 39,327,000, oats 13,389,000, rye 4,961,000, barley 2,279,000, total 77,967,000 bus.—Lyman C. West, statistician Board of Trade.

Montreal, Que.—Twelve million bus. of grain from various countries passed thru the port of Montreal en route to the United States during the 1934 season of navigation, John Newman, chairman of the harbor board, said in referring to the year's activities. The grain included corn, oats and flax from Argentina, flax from India, rye from Russia and Latvia, barley and rye from Poland, and corn from South Africa.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Grain inspected by the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange in 1934, compared with 1933, in cars, was as follows, the figures given first being those for 1934: Receipts—Wheat 8,138 and 8,505, corn 2,011 and 1,215, oats 1,275 and 1,001, barley 133 and 106, rye 5 and 11. Shipments for the same periods, respectively, were: Wheat 3,098 and 3,578, corn 108 and 77, oats 387 and 407, barley 61 and 31, rye 1 and 1.—Grain Inspection Dept., Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	169,933	96,929	.....	.....
Boston	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	2,536,000	3,951,000	1,219,000	2,395,000
Duluth	11,394	1,099,275	432,196	117,914
Ft. Worth	925,509	288,000	19,500	120
Hutchinson	4,500	34,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,566,000	1,589,000	870,000	1,119,000
Kansas City	1,591,500	1,977,000	1,947,000	439,500
Milwaukee	269,700	843,535	1,047,800	274,500
Minneapolis	183,040	2,184,150	961,590	1,361,020
New Orleans	107,407	268,257	47,621	73,923
New York	407,427	239,024	.....	96,000
Omaha	383,600	1,422,400	2,629,963	614,600
Philadelphia	304,805	90,573	.....	.....
St. Joseph	186,000	1,149,000	703,500	868,500
Seattle	1,500	63,000	.....	.....
Superior	12,934	1,034,866	66,920	4,375
Toledo	180,000	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	40,300	286,000	10,400	58,500

Baltimore, Md.—Receipts of grain at Baltimore in 1934, compared with 1933 (figures for 1934 given first), in bus., were: Wheat 3,368,747 and 2,117,139, corn 1,216,843 and 829,931, oats 889,301 and 392,805, rye 1,596,692 and 387,306, barley 64,679 and 32,364, malt 1,693,164 and 862,998. Exports for the same periods were: Wheat 279,820 and 254,832, oats 30 in 1934. These figures do not include receipts via auto trucks and wagons to private warehouses.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 5.—Receipts of corn in all markets are down to a minimum. Snow and ice on country roads has made deliveries from the country practically impossible. The demand cannot be considered very broad; shipping sales are very light. The larger corn industries now have comfortable stocks and industries that are interested in making purchases find no difficulty in covering their requirements from terminal stocks. Feeding ratio, altho improving, does not warrant heavy consumption of corn. Manufacturers of corn goods report a very slow demand for their products. Grinds reported average from 60 to 65%.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Receipts of wheat marketed in southwestern Indiana show a 42.7% reduction in amount of grain grading garlicky, according to a recent survey conducted by the Agronomy Department of Purdue University. The survey was run to determine the effectiveness of the Purdue garlic control plan which has been in operation four years. The plan is simple and easy to carry out and has some decided advantages in addition to getting rid of the garlic. It consists of so plowing and working the fields that the garlic plants, which are winter growers, cannot reproduce. In addition to getting rid of the garlic, the winter plowing gets the heavy load of spring work out of the way, improves the soil and thus increases yields. Dairymen profit even more than grain farmers by the elimination of this pest for dockage is most severe on dairy products tainted with garlic odors and tastes. In the past the dockage on wheat has been from 3c for light garlicky wheat up to 10c for heavy. Not only have total receipts of garlicky wheat declined but heavy and medium grades have practically disappeared.—W. B. C.

Boston, Mass.—Stocks of grain in Boston elevators as of Jan. 1 according to the Grain & Flour Exchange Jan. 1 were 121,883 bus. wheat, all American; 41,965 bus. corn, 165,706 bus. oats and 23,250 bus. barley. A year ago stocks were: 986,121 bus. wheat, all Canadian; 3,300 bus. oats and 828 bus. American rye. Boston fell far short in its grain and flour export trade in 1934 in spite of valiant efforts of shipping interests and port officials to build up business. Exports of wheat during 1934 totaled 1,026,123 bus. against 1,261,885 bus. in 1933. Not a single bushel of other grain was exported from Boston in either year. Decline in grain exports has been steady for the past decade, in 1925 exports being 6,490,930 bus. Receipts of grain and feed at Boston for 1934 were: 464,290 bus. wheat against 999,796 bus. in 1933; 132,980 bus. corn compared with 32,375 bus. in 1933; 494,409 bus. oats, contrasted with 220,335 bus. the previous year; 10,375 bus. rye compared with 14,327 bus. in 1933; 29,877 bus. barley in 1934; 128,535 bus. malt, contrasted with 61,755 bus. the previous year; 8,738 tons mill feed against 5,349 tons in 1933; 200 bbl. cornmeal compared with 5,800 bbl.; 374,115 cs. and 35,018 sacks oatmeal, contrasted with 145,511 cs. and 46,633 sacks.—L. V. S.

Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	7,086	1,252	.....	.....
Chicago	762,000	527,000	186,000	268,000
Duluth	354,551	19,402	1,178,610	247,036
Ft. Worth	9,600	4,800	3,200	.....
Indianapolis	12,500	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	12,500	25,400	6,400	27,200
Milwaukee	1,991,015	1,000,350	412,050	195,975
Minneapolis	1,866,000	1,273,590	1,092,790	1,123,920
New York	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Omaha	20,800	9,600	1,600	4,800
Philadelphia	1,993	5,297	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	.....	1,750	1,750
Seattle	14,400	16,000	.....	.....
Superior	160,964	9,062	347,274	70,601
Toledo	4,800	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....

St. Joseph, Mo.—Receipts of grain at St. Joseph during 1934, compared with 1933 (the first figures being those for 1934), in bus., were: Wheat 5,744,000 and 6,964,800, corn 8,601,000 and 13,195,500, oats 3,758,000 and 4,588,000, total all grains 18,167,000 and 24,756,050. Shipments for the same periods, respectively, were: Wheat 5,964,800 and 6,112,000, corn 7,938,000 and 8,698,500, oats 1,034,000 and 1,388,000, total all grains 15,023,550 and 16,223,000.—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Omaha, Neb.—Receipts of grain at Omaha for 1934, compared with 1933 (figures for 1934 being given first), in bus. were as follows: Wheat 15,427,203 and 14,673,600, corn 17,417,400 and 16,902,200, oats 1,884,000 and 3,370,000, rye 201,600 and 659,400, barley 200,000 and 414,400, total 35,130,203 and 36,019,600. Shipments for the same periods were as follows: Wheat 9,292,000 and 15,821,400, corn 16,656,563 and 9,384,200, oats 3,194,928 and 1,798,000, rye 327,600 and 497,000, barley 153,600 and 252,800, total 29,624,691 and 27,753,400.

Toledo, O.—Receipts of grain at Toledo for 1934, in bus., were as follows, compared with receipts for 1933, the figures for the latter year being given second: Wheat 11,274,815 and 11,419,525, corn 1,468,750 and 2,010,000, oats 5,022,995 and 4,214,160, rye 169,865 and 52,800, barley 259,675 and 43,200, totals 18,196,100 and 17,739,685. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 5,688,216 and 4,440,015, corn 510,425 and 1,036,731, oats 4,458,935 and 3,777,330, rye 160,135 and 34,650, barley 73,250 and 9,880, totals 10,890,961 and 9,298,606.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian customs officials now disregard AAA processing taxes imposed on exports of wheat products to Canada. Formerly the amount of the processing tax was added to the value of the product when assessing ad valorem duty charges.

BILLS to tax short sales on commodity exchanges are the product of a distorted mind, thinking only to penalize alleged gamblers, when in fact the short sale is essential to the market to cushion the fluctuations either up or down. It is officially recorded that the disastrous drop in the market price of wheat in July, 1933, was due to the absence of any short interest. When speculators for the rise tried to sell out there were no shorts to buy in at a small reaction.

Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	169,273	98,032	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	174,000	79,000	417,000	394,000
Duluth	2,539	135,450	135,251	102,612
Indianapolis	57,500	25,500	135,000	18,000
Kansas City	4,500	18,000	1,500	7,500
Milwaukee	14,150	15,750	6,275	10,940
Minneapolis	174,240	123,120	194,700	286,160
New Orleans	.....	42,738	1,500	1,500
New York	50,000	20,535	.....	.....
Omaha	.....	19,600	.....	29,400
Philadelphia	130,282	39,171	.....	.....
Seattle	1,500	6,000	.....	.....
Superior	6,159	119,390	117,475	108,320
Toledo	1,500	.....	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	70,835	148,173	.....	135,947
Boston	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,382,000	528,000	618,000	789,000
Duluth	597,741	2,100,970	1,865,916	3,052,430
Ft. Worth	231,000	155,400	368,200	544,600
Galveston	18,400	.....	95,000	.....
Hutchinson	764,400	422,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	102,000	130,000	266,000	200,000
Kansas City	1,024,000	2,428,800	1,615,080	1,809,140
Milwaukee	785,296	248,784	157,600	128,800
Minneapolis	2,229,140	3,914,300	1,380,630	2,030,970
New Orleans	29,198	8,209	8,400	25,600
New York	1,794,238	7,035,324	1,340,000	2,453,000
Omaha	294,403	566,400	404,800	1,171,800
Philadelphia	17,324	407,350	.....	56,000
St. Joseph	372,800	169,600	220,500	504,000
Seattle	539,000	1,019,400	.....	.....
Superior	141,624	360,740	653,562	309,472
Toledo	276,800	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	816,000	520,500	729,000	361,500

THE SOYBEAN (S)



A—Row of Early Dwarf Type Soybean
B—Row of Late Tall Type Soybean

PERTINENT FACTS ABOUT THE SOYBEAN

The United States Department of Agriculture lists 102 varieties of Soybeans. The Soybean has been used by the Chinese for food for over 5000 years.

The Soybean is the richest protein-producing grain grown on Illinois farms.

The Soybean seed has 664 pounds of digestible protein per ton. This is 276 pounds more than cowpeas. It is more than four times the protein content of corn and more than three times the protein content of any other commonly grown Illinois farm grain.

The Soybean Oil varies widely in different varieties (see Table).

The Soybean has an average oil content of 17 to 19 percent. Oil yields, however, have been as low as 12.7% and as high as 25.6%.

One ton of Soybeans will yield about 30 to 32 gallons of oil.

One ton of Soybeans will yield about 1650 pounds of oil meal.

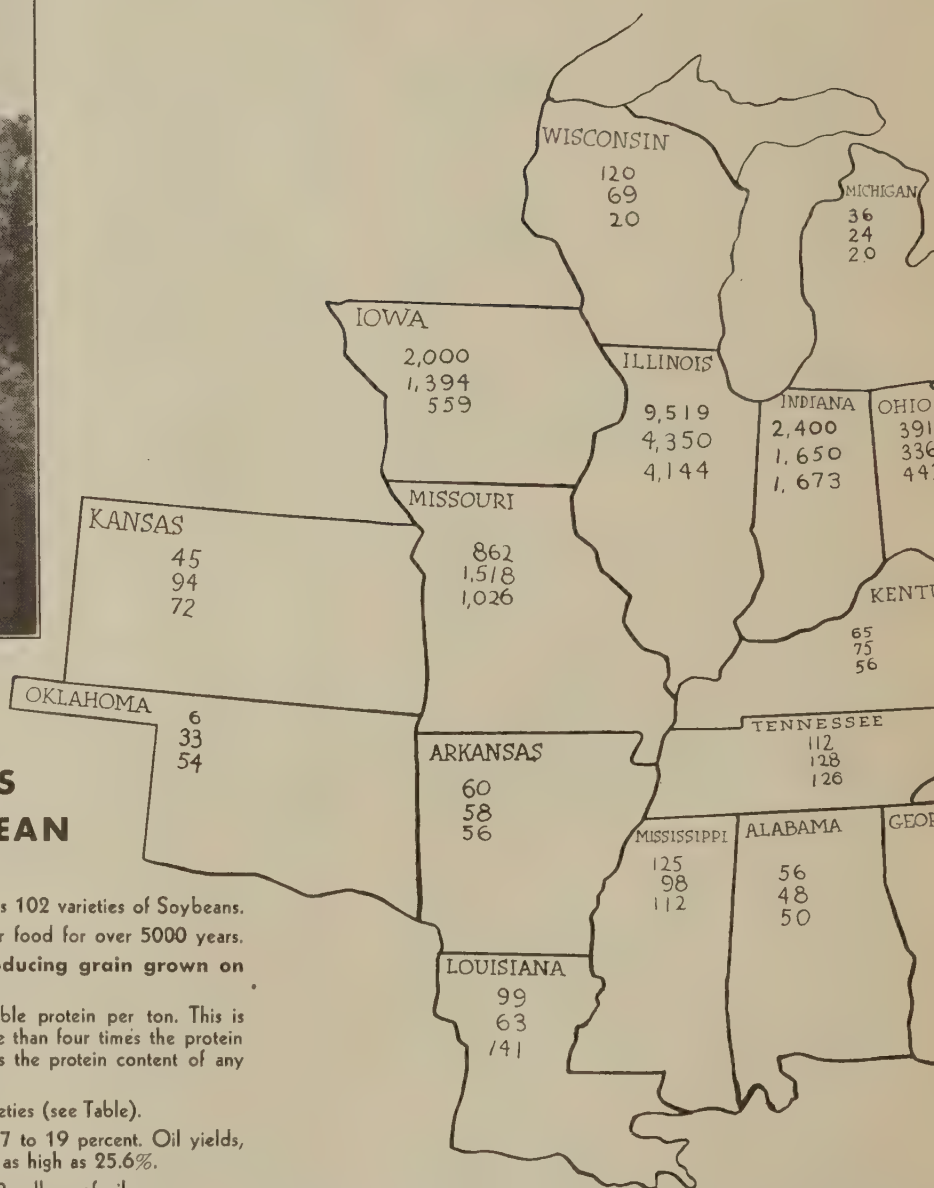
Soybean yields vary greatly in different sections. Best varieties yield from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Yields run as low as 15 and as high as 50 bushels or more.

Soybean seeding time is from April to August.

Soybeans are comparatively free from insect pests. The Chinch bug does not attack them and experiments have demonstrated that fields planted to soybeans and corn produced good crops, while in adjoining fields of corn alone the crop was destroyed or very severely injured.

Soybeans are rarely attacked by weevil.

Each price change of one cent per pound for Soybean Oil is equal to about 7½ cents per bushel of beans. A difference of one dollar per ton for Soybean Meal is equal to about 2.4 cents per bushel of beans.



Top figures—1934 Preliminary Estimate of gathered Beans (000's Omitted).
Middle " —1933 Final
Last " —1927-1931 Average

Experiments show that cracked Soybeans used as a dairy feed in milk production are one-third more valuable than old-process Linseed Oil Meal.

Soybeans and Soybean Hay compare favorably with Cotton Seed Oil and Alfalfa Hay for the production of Milk and Fats.

While the demand for Soybeans has so far been mostly from Oil Crushing Industries, the outlook is for a material increase in demand for human consumption.

It is claimed that the soybean is the most nearly perfect vegetable substitute for meat grown.

a Max)

The Soybean Oil Production in U.S.

1922	15,168,000 lbs.
1923	41,555,000 "
1924	7,534,000 "
1925	22,513,000 "
1926	25,980,000 "
1927	11,366,000 "
1928	15,457,000 "
1929	20,793,000 "
1930	17,599,000 "
1931	35,501,000 "



Exports of Soybeans from Manchuria in the 1930-31 season amounted to about 134 million bushels of beans, cake and oil.

Products and Uses of Soybeans
Including gathered beans and shredded stalks**FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**

Breakfast Foods	Salad Oil
Baked Beans	Soy Sauce
Cheese	Soy Milk
Confections	Substitute for Butter
Diabetic Foods	Substitute for Lard
Flour	Substitute for Coffee
Infant Foods	Substitute for Meat
Ice Cream	Soups
Macaroni	Vegetable Milk
Salads	

FOR COMMERCIAL USES

Buttons	Paints
Candles	Pressed Board
Cigarette Holders	Plastic Compounds
Core Binder	Radio Cabinets
Enamels	Resin
Explosives	Shuttles
Flooring Tile	Soap
Fuel	Spools
Furfural	Substitute for Celluloid
Glue	Substitute for Bakelite
Glycerin	Substitute for Rubber
Linoleum	Table Tops
Lecithin	Textile Dressing
Lubricating	Varnish
Paper Boxes	Waterproofing
Paper Sizing	Water Paints
Printing Inks	

Hay Fertilizer Feed for All Live Stock

Most Important Soybean Varieties	Oil Content
*Mammoth Yellow	18.6%
Biloxi	20.1%
Black-Eyebrow	19.9%
Mandarin	19.8%
Habaro	19.6%
Medium Green	19.5%
Haberlandt	19.4%
Dixie	19.3%
Hamilton	19.2%
Lexington	19.1%
Manchu	18.9%
Tarheel Black	18.6%
Wilson	18.4%
Tokio	18.4%
Mikado	18.2%
Hahto	17.9%
Virginian	17.9%
Otootan	17.7%
Wisconsin Black	17.7%
Elton	17.4%
Ito San	16.9%
Mammoth Brown	16.5%
Peking	16.0%
Midwest	15.4%
Wilson-Five	15.2%
Laredo	14.0%

*The standard Commercial Variety

Production of Gathered Soybeans In Six Leading States

in Bushels (000's omitted)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	294	560	388	336	391
	1,806	3,044	2,208	1,650	2,400
	5,712	6,300	6,300	4,350	9,519
	858	728	1,080	1,394	2,000
	741	1,080	912	1,518	862
	1,261	1,498	960	836	1,008
	10,672	13,210	11,848	10,084	16,180
	11,975	15,463	13,121	11,568	17,762

United States Exports

SOYBEANS	SOYBEAN OIL
1928—No Record	7,994,000 lbs.
1929—No Record	7,967,000 lbs.
1930—No Record	4,962,000 lbs.
1931—2,160,860 Bushels	4,551,000 lbs.

Prevailing U. S. Import Duties

Soybeans	\$1.20 per bu.
Soybean Oil	{ 26¼c per gal. 3½c per lb.
Soybean Oil Meal and Cake	\$6.00 per ton

Chart of Soybean Crops

In the map, tabulations and text herewith the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation has assembled the latest data on production, exports, uses, varieties and salient facts about that coming crop, the soybean.

The compiler, Adolph Kempner, with clear vision, sees in the future a material increase in demand for human consumption.

United States standards are now used for grading and marketing soybean seed, the grades comprising "Yellow," "Green," "Brown," "Black" and "Mixed Soybeans." The Mammoth Yellow Soybean is the standard commercial variety.

The soybean is a crop that appeals to the husbandman who desires to obtain the most value from his soil while preserving its fertility. Its production does not tie him down to the daily grind of the milk producer, nor does he mine the soil as do growers of the cereals not practicing rotation.

In America as in China soybean production spells thrift.

Soybean Production

In the Southern states soybeans are grazed or hogged off when planted in corn, and the beans do not appear in the market. Even in the Northern states the government figures of total production do not include soybean plants cut for hay.

In Louisiana, for example, only 12,000 acres was planted to be harvested as beans, while 124,000 acres was planted to be hogged or grazed off. In Illinois, on the other hand, of the acreage sown 501,000 was gathered for beans, none was grazed off.

In addition to the great increase for harvesting as grain, over 3,000,000 acres of soybeans were cut green for hay compared with about 2,000,000 acres in 1933 and 1932. Of the 1934 total, 2,272,000 were cut in the North Central States where all of the increase was made, largely in an effort to supplement the shortage of hay from other sources.

The increase during the past ten years in production of soybeans in this country has been remarkable, from 5,000,000 bus. in 1925 to over 15,000,000 bus. in 1931, and following a recession in 1932 and 1933 finally up to the 1934 figure of almost 18,000 bus. harvested for grain.

The acreage for all purposes in 1934 was 4,107,000 acres planted alone for the country as a whole and 686,000 planted between the corn rows in the Southern states. Plantings in 1933 were 2,742,000 acres alone and 628,000 acres in the corn fields.

The acreage of this Americanized oriental bean in 1934 exceeded the acreage of such long established crops as rye, flaxseed, buckwheat, rice, beans, peanuts, potatoes and tobacco.

As reported by the government Dec. 18 the total production, including that hogged off or grazed, but not hay, and the farm value of soybeans was as follows.

State	Acreage, 1934	Production, bus., 1933	1934	Farm Value, 1934
Ohio	24,000	336,000	408,000	\$ 367,000
Ind.	150,000	1,740,000	2,400,000	2,160,000
Ill.	501,000	4,350,000	9,519,000	8,091,000
Mich.	2,000	24,000	21,000	22,000
Wis.	5,000	69,000	60,000	75,000
Iowa	148,000	1,394,000	2,000,000	1,800,000
Mo.	117,000	1,518,000	878,000	1,010,000
Kans.	5,000	94,000	25,000	34,000
Del.	26,000	378,000	442,000	442,000
Md.	6,000	78,000	90,000	108,000
Va.	24,000	325,000	324,000	389,000
W. Va.	2,000	36,000	26,000	55,000
N. C.	200,000	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,760,000
S. C.	14,000	250,000	126,000	189,000
Ga.	9,000	90,000	94,000	169,000
Ky.	18,000	238,000	234,000	316,000
Tenn.	14,000	128,000	105,000	136,000
Ala.	8,000	84,000	104,000	146,000
Miss.	29,000	322,000	362,000	579,000
Ark.	17,000	160,000	204,000	326,000
La.	124,000	1,124,000	1,240,000	2,480,000
Okl.	4,000	44,000	12,000	22,000

U. S. ... 1,447,000 14,982,000 21,074,000 \$21,676,000

Linseed Oil Cheapest in Four Years

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 5.—Our study of the various oils used in the protective coating field (paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, etc.) indicates that, at the present moment, linseed oil is relatively cheaper than it has been for the past four years.

China wood oil is higher than linseed oil in certain parts of this country, and this is also true in the case of soybean oil. In fact, all of the other oils used in the drying oil field have, during the past few months, shown exceptional strength, while linseed oil prices have not advanced.

In Europe, where linseed oil, on a relatively favorable price basis, competes with soybean oil in the soap and edible fields, we look for an increased consumption of linseed oil this year, largely because of the reports that the new soybean crop in Manchuria is about a million tons (40 million bushels) less than last year, and two million tons (80 million bushels) less than the average for the past five years.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

A 50,000 Bus. Elevator at Nevada, Ia.

An extra strong driveway, 14 ft. long and wide enough to accommodate trucks for a long time to come is a feature of the new 50,000 bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator built for the North Iowa Grain Co. on a C. & N. W. R. R. switch at Nevada, Ia. Resting on the heavy reinforced concrete foundation walls under the driveway is a series of 8x10 and 10x10 inch joists set edgewise. This supports another series of 3x10 and 6x10 inch joists set 12 ins. apart, cross-wise of the first series. Resting on these is a floor that is 4 inches thick. This makes a driveway strong and rigid enough to support the largest of trucks that may be expected for many years.

The driveway is fitted with a heavy steel grate, 6 ft. wide, supported by 5 rows of spacers. The grate bars are ½ inch thick and 4 inches wide.

Dumping of trucks is done with an all-steel truck lift, operated by air, compressed with power from a 2 h.p. Fairbanks Morse enclosed motor. Dumped grain slips thru the grate into the steeply hopped reinforced concrete dump sink, from which it empties thru a feed valve into the boot of a 3,000 bu. leg.

The boot sets in a roomy welded boot tank 30 ft. long, 9 ft. wide and 11 ft. deep, resting on a bed of concrete, below the level of the basement floor. Into the boot also empties the spout from an outside carload receiving hopper, where incoming carloads of grain may be unloaded when insufficient grain is produced locally to keep busy the 50,000 bus. of space in the elevator's 13 bins.

In the leg casing is a 13 in. rubber cup belt, carrying 7x12 inch D. P. cups, set close together. The leg is run by a 10 h.p. enclosed motor, transmitting power thru the reduction gears of a modern head drive. The cups empty grain into a 10 inch distributor in the cupola, which has all steel spouting to direct it to any of the 13 bins, or into the 2,000 bu. per hour Richardson automatic scale, for weighing before spouting into cars for shipment.

A modern manlift makes it convenient to get from the basement or work floor to either of the two floors in the cupola. Controls for the motors are centralized. On the work floor is a corn cleaner, run by a 3 h.p. motor thru a roller chain drive.

Incoming trucks and wagon loads of grain are weighed on a 20 ton truck scale, which has a 24 ft. platform and quick balancing beam. The beam is housed in the three-room office adjoining the elevator driveway.

The North Iowa Grain Co., of which L. C. Miller, Cedar Rapids, is general manager, has taken the precaution to build on owned property, purchasing the site from the city of Nevada before starting construction. The company operates a second elevator at this station, principally for storage, and merchandises coal, feeds, seeds, and other commodities stocked in its local warehouses.

The new elevator was designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Grain Receipts at Kansas City

Drouth in the Southwest materially affected Kansas City's receipts of grain during the past calendar year.

In 1931 the receipts of wheat were 125,032,000 bus., and during the year just closed only 43,057,000 bus.

Of corn, on the contrary, receipts were record-breaking, having been 25,237,000 bus. in 1934, against only 7,631,000 in 1932, the increase being due to the movement thru Kansas City from the surplus producing territory of the East into the drouth stricken area.

Receipts at Kansas City during the past four calendar years have been as follows in bushels (000 omitted):

	1934	1933	1932	1931
Wheat	43,057	49,115	80,294	125,032
Corn	25,237	18,831	7,631	22,044
Oats	2,095	2,658	1,604	3,110
Kafir	968	1,326	1,392	1,465
Rye	180	210	134	134
Barley	310	502	598	1,058
Cane	409	110	47	100
Total	72,256	72,751	91,700	152,949

A conflict has arisen between the Federal Trade Commission and the N. R. A. over business practices classed as fair by the NRA and as unfair by the Commission, and as tending toward monopoly. If either abolishes the other Impossible! Perish the thought.

Protein Content of Kansas City Receipts

During December at Kansas City the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department tested 365 cars of wheat, the average protein content of which was 14.14%. The Missouri State Grain Inspection Department tested 142 cars during the month, the average protein content being 12.68%. The 507 cars inspected by both departments averaged 13.73%, against 13.76% on 528 cars in November and 13.20% on 888 cars in December, 1933.

For the first six months of the crop year the Kansas department inspected 7,879 cars, showing an average protein of 14.36%, against 13.51% on 5,313 cars in the same period a year ago. The Missouri department tested 5,852 cars in the first half of the current crop year with an average protein of 13.25%, compared with 13.09% on 8,313 cars of the previous crop year. The 13,731 cars inspected by both departments during the first six months of this crop year averaged 13.89% protein, compared with 13.26% on 13,626 cars in the same period a year ago. This year's protein average at Kansas City is a high record for that market.

Spokane, Wash.—At the annual meeting of Farmers' Union of Washington and Idaho, continuance of the activities of the North Pacific Emergency Export ass'n is insisted upon, with the demand that that agency participate in the purchase of wheat in the Northwest.—F. K.H.



New Modern 50,000-bu. Elevator at Nevada, Ia.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Lowell, Ark.—A. C. Meyers is erecting a new grist mill on the site of the old one recently razed.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—A feed mixer was recently installed by the Wackers Feed & Fuel Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—Offices were opened in this city before Christmas by the Cargill Grain Co., whose headquarters are in Minneapolis, Minn. F. M. Seed, of the home office, opened the new quarters here.

CANADA

Kamloops, B. C.—The Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd., sustained slight damage by fire of undetermined origin on Nov. 30.

London, Ont.—The Hunt Milling Co., Ltd., has rebuilt its flour mill here that burned last March, and is now operating it.

Walkerville, Ont.—Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., Ltd., has been granted a license to carry on a grain business in Canada and elsewhere, including growing, buying, selling, importing and exporting all kinds of grain; capital stock, \$50,000.

Ft. William, Ont.—George Albert Coslett, former manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills here and a prominent resident of this city, died Dec. 29, at Pasadena, Cal., at the age of 83 years. Mr. Coslett had been in poor health for about a year. He is survived by two sons and one daughter, his wife having died a number of years ago.

Winnipeg, Man.—Trading in October wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will not start until further notice, according to a bulletin posted on the exchange floor on Dec. 28, which was as follows: "As a result of instructions received from the Dominion Government the council has decided to defer for the present the providing of facilities for trading in any wheat futures beyond the month of July."

Winnipeg, Man.—Lawrence A. Bates, head of L. A. Bates Grain Co. and a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died in this city, during the third week of December, following a two weeks' illness. Mr. Bates began his career in the grain business in Minneapolis, his native city, coming to this city in 1906. Previous to establishing his own company, he was with several Winnipeg grain companies. He is survived by his widow and six-year-old son.

COLORADO

Ovid, Colo.—An overheated stove in the office of the Julesburg Co-op. Grain Co. caused a fire which slightly damaged the property on Dec. 15.

ILLINOIS

Adrian, Ill.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has been leased by the Burnside Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Burnside, Ill. The manager is Vernon Thorrell.

Anchor, Ill.—We intend to enlarge and build an ear corn plant to our elevator. We will install the latest shelling machinery, starting in the spring of 1935—Kinzer Grain Co.

Freeport, Ill.—Our December business was better than a year ago and we feel encouraged to go on with the hope that there will be a gradual general improvement in all lines.—H. A. Hillmer Co.

Roseville, Ill.—Oscar Merkle, former manager for two years of the Clifton Grain Co.'s elevator at Clifton, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding D. Rouders.

Minonk, Ill.—The U. B. Memmen grain elevator, closed since last May, has been bot by the Illinois Terminal Grain Co., of St. Louis, for \$8,000. The new owners are making extensive repairs on the building.

Paris, Ill.—Thomas Powers has leased the Hamilton Feed Mill from Charles Hamilton, owner, and will operate it under the name of the Union Feed Store. Mr. Hamilton has been in ill health for some time.

Worden, Ill.—The Worden Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, reported in the Journals last number as having been bot in at public sale by C. Bunte, sec'y, re-opened for business Jan. 2, under the management of Martin Eilert.

Clarksdale, Ill.—An elevator on the Wabash Railroad, near this town, was recently purchased at public sale by the Farmers Grain Co., of Palmer, for \$1,050, the amount the elevator was in debt to the bank. The elevator has been put in shape for handling grain.

Freeport, Ill.—The many friends of the H. A. Hillmer Co. will be pleased to know that it recently celebrated its 50th anniversary with a banquet in the ballroom of the Hotel Freeport. The company is going strong and promises to continue growing for another fifty years. Success to it.

Pekin, Ill.—Turner-Hudnut Grain Co., incorporated; incorporators: S. Kulze, B. Lowenberg and J. Goldberg. As reported in the Dec. 12 Journals, the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. has bot the Turner-Hudnut Co.'s line of 16 elevators (with headquarters at Pekin) and will continue the business under the name of Turner-Hudnut.

Leonard (Gilman p. o.), Ill.—The circuit court has authorized the First National Bank of Gilman to foreclose on a \$5,000 note given by the Leonard Farmers Co-op. Co. The suit was tried last August. Another decision is pending whereby creditors of the company who stored grain in the elevator brot suit against the directors of the grain company.

Pekin, Ill.—Suit has been filed against the Pekin Farmers Grain Co. by Charles E. R. Golden, asking \$10,000 damages for alleged injuries suffered while he was unloading corn at the elevator on Dec. 19, 1932, the claimant charging that employees of the company had neglected to fasten a trap door that had been raised to allow the truckload of corn to go into the elevator, and that in consequence he was thrown to the floor, injuring his back, which injury has affected his legs and his eyesight, that he has been unable to work since the accident and that the injury is permanent.

CHICAGO NOTES

Matthew E. Smith, Jr., has been admitted to partnership in Harris, Upham & Co.

James T. Bryan has retired from the Board of Trade firm of Prentice & Slepach.

Frederick H. Hahn has been made a general partner of the Board of Trade firm of Goodbody & Co.

The Board of Trade has fixed assessments for 1935 at \$250 per member, which compares with \$300 last year.

Seward Mills has been made a general partner of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., which firm is a member of the Board of Trade.

Warren E. Danley, formerly with Clark, Childs & Keech, this city, is now manager of the grain department of Sutro Bros. & Co.

Shields & Co. have admitted Herbert H. Childs, Lewis E. Waring and George S. Passmore to general partnership, and J. F. A. Clark has been made a special partner. Jess W. Sweetser has retired from the firm.

Flying sacks of sample grain, thrown from one pit to another by traders, firecrackers and other noise makers on the floor of the Board of Trade brot 1934 trading to a noisy close one hour earlier than usual and gave the floor the appearance of a school yard at recess time.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$6,000.

Leslie L. Bennett has retired from Orvis Bros. & Co.

The cases of Arthur W. Cutten and Thomas M. Howell, Chicago grain traders charged with violating the grain futures act, will be heard by the grain futures commission Jan. 11 and 14. The commission, composed of Sec'y Wallace, Sec'y Roper and Attorney-General Cummings, will conduct the Cutten case at Washington, and taking evidence in the Howell case will start in this city three days later.

A com'te was appointed, on Dec. 28, by Pres. Carey, of the Board of Trade, to study the proposal of extension of the present trading hours, the personnel of the com'te being James A. White, chairman, Simon Mayer and George McKerr. Trading now opens at 9 a. m. and closes at 1:15 p. m., except on Saturday, when it closes at noon. The proposal is to extend trading to 1:30 p. m. (except on Saturday).

New members of the Board of Trade are as follows: John Roberts, of Barrington, Ill.; George K. Weeks, senior partner of the New York firm of Baker, Weeks & Harden, and Russell E. Gardner, Jr., of Reinholdt & Gardner, St. Louis, Mo. Memberships transferred: Estate of Albert C. Field, Stephen M. Ames, William E. Thoresen, George A. Seaverns, Estate of Carl H. Narr, Estate of Samuel B. Bass.

The 750,000-bu. concrete workhouse and storage elevator for the Fleischmann Malting Co., contract for which was reported in the Aug. 8 Journals as having been let to the James Stewart Corp., is about completed. This addition to the company's facilities is 208x57 feet, the tanks are 116 feet high and a cupola brings the height to 125 feet. The workhouse has eight floors and is 138 feet high. The plant is operated by Standard Brands, Inc., and produces barley and wheat malt for brewers.

Trading in grains in Chicago fell decidedly during the year just closed, as the following figures of the purchases on the Board of Trade, in bus., of wheat, corn and oats, for each of the last four years, will show, the totals including also rye and barley: For 1934: Wheat 7,504,000,000, corn 3,198,000,000, oats 1,004,000,000, total, 12,093,000,000; 1933: Wheat 10,354,000,000, corn, 3,609,000,000, oats 1,147,000,000, total 15,597,000,000; 1932: Wheat 8,080,000,000, corn 1,497,000,000, oats 254,000,000, total 10,066,000,000; 1931: Wheat 6,925,000,000, corn, 3,880,000,000, oats 429,000,000, total 11,503,000,000.

Officers and directors elected Jan. 8 to serve the Chicago Board of Trade for the coming year were those of the regular ticket, as given in the Dec. 12 Journals, Robert P. Boylan being the new pres., Thomas Y. Wickham first vice-pres. and Kenneth S. Templeton second vice-pres. Thomas E. Hosty, the only candidate by petition, for director, was defeated. Retiring Pres. Peter B. Carey, who has guided the affairs of the board for three consecutive terms, was honored at a luncheon, Jan. 8, by the directors at the Standard Club. Members of the arbitration com'te were elected as follows: Frank Haines, Philip A. Copenhaver, George W. Altorfer, George H. Phillips and Lawrence J. Ryan.

The intricacies of the new grain and soy bean grades and the finer points of grade determination is to be the theme of the monthly meeting of Chicago elevators when they meet in the Board of Trade Bldg. on Jan. 14, announces Program Chairman Fred Myers, of the Interstate Elevator. In addition, one of the new moisture meters will be demonstrated and the finer points of its operation explained. The new grades and the new moisture meter have both caused much confusion, according to District Chairman Frank Byrnes, of the Northwestern Elevator, "and many face large losses because of not observing the minute details involved."—W. T. Husband, E. R. Bacon Grain Co., district sec'y.

Hallgarten & Co. have announced that J. Clarke Dean, a member of the Board of Trade, is now associated with the firm's Chicago office.

James Averell Clark has been admitted to partnership in Rhoades, Williams & Co., members of the Board of Trade, following the retirement of Robert G. Johnson.

INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind.—A new member recruit for the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is Albert M. Oxman, of Purcell, Ind.

LaGrange, Ind.—The Home Grain Co. has improved the appearance of its elevator office by redecorating it and refinishing the woodwork.

Flora, Ind.—Thru an order of the circuit court, Hugh McCorkle, of the firm of Ashpaugh & McCorkle, grain dealers here, becomes sole owner of the elevator.

Laketon, Ind.—William Overmeyer, formerly cashier of the bank at Andrews, has purchased a share in the Laketon Elevator Co. and moved his family to this place.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Charles E. Showers, 79 years old, who for 38 years was associated with the Ziliak-Schaefer Milling Co. here and at Haubstadt, Ind., is dead after a long illness.—W. B. C.

Leo (r. d. from Grabill), Ind.—A branch mill of the Grabill Milling & Grain Co. (which operates an elevator and mill at Grabill, its headquarters) burned Dec. 28; loss, estimated at \$2,220.

Seymour, Ind.—George W. Hunterman, 72 years old, associated with the Blish Milling Co. of this place for 54 years, is dead. Death was due to fall down the stairs of his home. For a number of years he had been manager of the wheat exchange at the mill.—W. B. C.

Atkinson (Oxford p. o.), Ind.—It is reported that the Atkinson Grain Co., whose elevator burned early in December, as previously reported, will put in a large bin and a grain dump to handle business until it decides whether or not to rebuild. It was previously reported that the company would rebuild its elevator.

Westphalia, Ind.—We purchased the concrete elevator that burned at Westphalia last year, have rebuilt it, installed Western machinery, including a truck dump. Also have installed a hammer mill and 35-h.p. motor. We handle a complete line of feeds and seeds in connection with our grain business.—O. L. Barr Grain Co. (Bicknell, Ind.)

Decatur, Ind.—The annual meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Ass'n was held in this city Jan. 7, the banquet being held at the Rice Hotel at 6 p. m., followed by a program and the election of officers. Other features of the meeting included a trip to the new Central Soya Co.'s plant, which started operations early in December, as previously reported.

LaFayette, Ind.—At the Agricultural Conference to be held at Purdue University on Jan. 15, Prof. J. J. Davis, head of the entomology department of Purdue, who supervised the chinch bug control campaign last season, including the distribution of creosote, will talk on methods of control for 1935, discussing steps that may be taken this winter as well as next spring and summer.

Evansville, Ind.—Hundreds of pounds of grain and screenings have been used by conservation clubs thruout the state during the past week as emergency food for birds and other wildlife at a time when the ground was covered with snow and ice, Kenneth M. Kunkel, director of the Division of Fish and Game, Department of Conservation, reports. Prompt action of conservationists and game wardens in distributing this emergency food is credited with saving birds and game in many sections of the state.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Nevada, Ia.—The Clark Brown Grain Co. has renewed its incorporation for 20 years.

Clemons, Ia.—The newly organized Clemons Co-op. Ass'n has bot the elevator formerly owned by the defunct Farmers Co-op. Co. of Clemons.

Waterloo, Ia.—Offices of the Omar Feed Co. were entered by thieves recently and about \$50 in cash stolen.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Springville, Ia.—George Alden suffered a mangled right hand recently while operating a feed grinder.—Art Torkelson.

Charles City, Ia.—Fire at the Charles City Hammermill, E. S. Fyler, owner, damaged an elevator, a large motor and the interior of the building in December.

Kanawha, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s office was robbed Christmas morning, the thieves blowing open the safe but getting only 76 cents for their trouble.

Aplington, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. here has been sold to D. U. and K. U. Harken and Ubbe Neymeyer. Mr. Neymeyer, who was formerly employed at the elevator, will manage it for the new firm.

Walcott, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had its office reroofed and the interior decorated, and plans to paint the outside next spring. Repairs and improvements will be made to the elevator this winter.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Harry P. Agnew, aged 45 years, World War veteran, grain tester for the Omaha Grain Exchange, stationed in the Burlington Elvtr. here, took his own life by hanging himself in his home.—A. T.

Montgomery, Ia.—The Albert Grain Co. has just installed a new dump, put in some new motor equipment for driving the elevator and made extensive repairs to both of the elevators at this station. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Calamus, Ia.—We now have elevators at Calamus, Grand Mound and Toronto, and retail service at Oxford Junction, Tipton and Lyons, balancing the buying and selling service of all with complete milling and trucking service.—F. Mueller & Sons Co.

Lisbon, Ia.—R. P. Andreas & Sons have made extensive improvements at their elevator here, including a new office building, 20x30 feet. An automatic heater, fireproof roofing and galvanized iron covering have been added to the feed room and connecting buildings.

Inwood, Ia.—The City of Inwood awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 20-ton truck scale. A fireproof building for the attendant was built and the scale is equipped with a type registering beam. This scale was put in mostly for serving the elevator trade at Inwood.

Allendorf, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has bot the elevators and coal sheds of the C. L. Shuttleworth Grain Co., the combined grain storage capacity being about 25,000 bus. The new owners plan to take down one of the elevators and remodel and repair the other one. W. H. Hubbard is the manager.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—Open house was held on Dec. 22 at the new 20,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange, just finished by the T. E. Ibberson Co. and which was described in detail in the Nov. 14 Journals. Officials and directors of the company were at the elevator all day to conduct visitors thru the plant, which is electrically operated.

Moneta, Ia.—William Vogt, 49 years of age, manager of the Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc., elevator here, shot himself thru the head, at the elevator office on Dec. 26, death being instantaneous. Mr. Vogt, who was of a jovial, happy nature and had a host of friends, had an infection in his left arm, about two years ago, and it became necessary to amputate the arm just below the elbow. This has caused him some trouble and recently he had complained of his arm hurting him. It is that this may have preyed on his mind. He is survived by his wife and several children.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—In a minor explosion at the Quaker Oats Co.'s plant Jan. 2, Bud Murray was seriously burned about the face and body.—A. T.

KANSAS

Garnett, Kan.—J. S. Childers has installed a custom grinding mill.

Chanute, Kan.—The Null Feed & Produce Co. has recently installed a feed mixer in its plant.

Newton, Kan.—The Goerz Flour Mills Co. sustained a slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Edna, Kan.—W. S. Wilmoth, formerly a prominent grain dealer here, died Dec. 18 at his home, from a heart attack, at the age of 67 years.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Hutchinson Board of Trade held its annual dinner party at the Country Club on Dec. 20, being attended by grain men and millers thruout the state.

Clafin, Kan.—The 100,000-bu. elevator reported in the Nov. 14 Journals as under construction for the Clafin Flour Mills has been completed by the McDowell Const. Co.

Wichita, Kan.—The Red Star Milling Co. is moving the office of its grain department to the sixth floor of the Wheeler Kelly Haggy Bldg., which is also the location of the Board of Trade.

Hutchinson, Kan.—It is reported that the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. is negotiating for a site for a 2,000,000-bu. elevator, altho building plans are very indefinite, depending in large measure on the new crop.

Osborne, Kan.—The McQuillen Mill property here was bot recently at the administrator's sale by D. D. Nuss and Steve Schandeler, who operate a small flour mill at Lincoln, Kan. Remodeling of building and equipment is planned.

Ellinwood, Kan.—Erich Meyer, manager of the Ellinwood Milling Co., was reported missing, shortly after the middle of December, and a search was being made for him on account of the alleged embezzlement of \$450 in wheat.

Osage City, Kan.—The Feeders Supply & Mfg. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., is said to be interested in this town as a possible location for an elevator, and the Santa Fe Railroad has been surveying a plot near the tracks, not far from the Teichgraeber elevator.

Canton, Kan.—S. W. Smith, manager of the Canton Grain Co., turned his four-fifths share of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau's \$500 reward for assisting in the detection and conviction of a pyromaniac over to the city recently for the purchase of a new fire truck, which, of course, will help to increase the fire protection to all property in which Mr. Smith is interested. His deep interest in the welfare of the community was quickly recognized by his fellow citizens.

KENTUCKY

Taylorsville, Ky.—Wind tore up part of the roof on the plant of the Crescent Roller Mills Co., Inc., on Nov. 30.

Louisville, Ky.—The Southeastern Millers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here on Jan. 15, at the Brown Hotel.

London, Ky.—John Meyers has sold his grist mill to H. E. Barnett, of Lesbas, this county, to which town the mill has been moved.

Russellville, Ky.—McCarley & Richardson have recently completed a new flour mill here, the first wheat being ground during the third week of December.

Leitchfield, Ky.—Tony Fentress has completed a new brick and stone building in which he will operate a feed mill. He is installing French burrs and will also grind cornmeal.

Lexington, Ky.—As William B. Talbert, pres. and general manager of the Blue Grass-Elmendorf Grain Corp., his wife and two daughters were returning to this city from a Thanksgiving holiday in Virginia, early in December, their car turned over three times as they were rounding a curve eight miles north of Mt. Sterling, on U. S. Highway No. 25. Mr. Talbert suffered severe bruises and sprains, his wife and children escaping unhurt.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS HENRY D. GEE

EXCHANGE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.

MICHIGAN

Saginaw, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the property of the Frutchey Bean Co. recently.

Riga, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property on Nov. 30.

Mancelona, Mich.—Fire reported to have been of incendiary origin slightly damaged the property of Mancelona Co-op. Co. on Dec. 21.

Goodells, Mich.—George A. Brinkman, former grain and hay merchant here, died Jan. 1, at the age of 63 years, after an illness of over a year.

Croswell, Mich.—Stockholders of the Croswell Co-op. Co. are considering re-organizing the company and affiliating with the Farm Bureau Service, Inc.

Olivet, Mich.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co., operating an elevator here, will be served by a new power line now under construction here by a power company.

Morenci, Mich.—The death of Frank Kellogg, of Kellogg & Buck, grain dealers and millers, occurred Dec. 19. Mr. Kellogg, who was 77 years of age, is survived by a son, also of Kellogg & Buck, and two daughters.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Dec. 14, who stole 11 bags of picked beans, containing a total of 1,100 pounds. Entrance to the elevator was gained by breaking the lock on the back door.

Akron, Mich.—Wallace & Morley's new elevator, replacing the fire loss of Sept. 25, was opened to the public, on Dec. 24, for inspection. The new house is up-to-date in every respect and electrically equipped and is now ready to handle grain and beans. J. J. Daisson is manager.

Midland, Mich.—William F. Dietz, manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator at Smith Crossing, Mich., for the past 12 years, has been made manager of the company's Midland elevator also. Altho he will devote most of his time to the local elevator, he will continue to manage the Smith Crossing house. He has moved his family to this point.

Dexter, Mich.—Daniel E. Hoey, prominent business man and elevator operator of this town, died at his home Dec. 28, at the age of 77 years, after a lingering illness. Mr. Hoey had been a resident of this community all his life, and for the past 35 years had been engaged in the grain, feed, lumber and coal business here, operating as D. E. Hoey & Son. He was also prominent in the civic life of this community. His widow, three sons and a daughter survive him.

MINNESOTA

Alden, Minn.—A dehydrator has been installed by the Morin Farms Alfalfa Mills, which makes a regular line of alfalfa feeds.

Kennedy, Minn.—A small blaze in the pit of the Kennedy Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, just before the holidays, slightly damaged the elevator.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Paul Voss & Son are having an addition built to their plant, operated as the Redwood Milling Co. An oat huller will be installed.

Webster, Minn.—The Webster Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator here has been leased to the Commander Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, which retains Albert Wegner as manager.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—Martin Negaard, aged 64 years, died at his home here Dec. 13. For many years he was manager of various elevators in Minnesota and North Dakota. His widow and two children survive him.

Lonsdale, Minn.—Pumper Bros. 13,000-bu. elevator here has been leased by Charles Mechura, who will manage it himself, handling stock and poultry feeds as a sideline. A feed grinder is included in the equipment of the elevator.

Dalton, Minn.—J. N. Jordahl, manager of the Monarch Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point, has recovered sufficiently from his injuries received last summer in an auto accident to be back on his job as manager, tho not yet fully recovered.

Avoca, Minn.—Mr. Schaaf, of Wirock, has been appointed grain buyer for the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. A. Kirk.

Hopkins, Minn.—The Pioneer Elevator & Lbr. Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by fire early this month.

Frazee, Minn.—Henry Haas, manager of the Victoria Elevator Co.'s elevator, reported in the Journals last number as having met with a serious fall while at work in the elevator, has since died at the St. James Hospital at Perham, where he was taken.

Kennedy, Minn.—August Evert, former grain dealer, died Dec. 13, at the age of 61 years. In 1918 Mr. Evert purchased the north elevator here and organized the Kennedy Grain & Supply Co., which he operated until about three years ago. His widow and two sons survive him.

Wanamingo, Minn.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow open a three-ton safe in the office of the Farmers Elevator Co., during the night of Dec. 19, entrance being gained to the office by forcing open a door. The cash register was jimmied open and 35 cents in small change taken. An old radio, worth probably \$5, was also stolen.

Duluth, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Co. is opening a grain brokerage office here, to be in charge of Eldon Morris, former Duluth grain man, but recently with the Kellogg Co. at LaCrosse, Wis. The new office will operate independently of other Kellogg offices here and will deal exclusively in grain futures brokerage. Quotations will be received from the Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago and Winnipeg grain exchanges by teletype machine.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n was held in the Legion Hall here, Dec. 11, with Pres. Iver Wollum in the chair, the meeting being sponsored by the trade at Redwood Falls. North Redwood and Wabasso. The principal matters discussed were the seed stocks committee disbursements and the question of leasing space in elevators to relief agencies for use in storing grains to be used in feed relief. Entertainment at the meeting consisted of several vocal numbers rendered by John Nyborg, of the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission, accompanied by Mr. Bronson.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting for December on the 9th of the month in the Legion Hall, this city, the meeting being well attended in spite of bad weather and snow-bound roads. Pres. H. L. Mikelson, of Okabena, acted as chairman. A talk was given by C. A. Nachbar, who operates an elevator at Mankato and who is a member of the Minnesota Coal Code Authority. Mr. Nachbar said that exemption from the coal assessment, asked by elevator operators, would not be granted. The principal speaker at the meeting was Congressman-Elect Elmer J. Ryan, of South St. Paul, who said that, as he wished to be fair to all and was new at the game, he would ask advice and opinions of both sides before making up his mind on any subject. Brief remarks were also made by E. F. Barrett, John LaDue, Sr., and Walter Green.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

O. F. Olsson, vice-pres. of C. C. Wyman & Co., a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for the past 22 years and formerly connected with various grain companies, died Dec. 26, from cerebral hemorrhage, in a local hospital. His widow survives him.

A membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has been purchased by William C. Engel, general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

The State Grain Investigating Department has been discontinued, beginning with Jan. 1, for three months, and it is reported as probable that it may remain closed permanently.

James A. Gould, sec'y of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n, was honored at a special meeting of the ass'n called in recognition of his 13 years as sec'y of the organization. In presenting him with a valuable wrist watch, Otto F. Bast, vice-pres. of the ass'n, expressed the appreciation of the membership for Mr. Gould's services.

MISSOURI

Smithton, Mo.—The elevator and stock of Truman Smith were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on Dec. 26.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Merchants Exchange is holding its election today (Jan. 9). The nominees for officers and directors as given in the Journals last number are assured of election, as they had no opponents.

St. Louis, Mo.—At a special election held Dec. 18, proposals submitted by the directors to add general commodities and stocks and bonds to the articles dealt in on the exchange were approved by a vote of seven to one. The new proposals create three classes of membership: Class A, at \$150 a year, with unlimited rights and privileges; Class B., at \$25, with rights to trade in butter, eggs and securities, and having the privilege of voting; Class C, at \$10, for associate members, without voting or trading rights, but having use of exchange facilities.

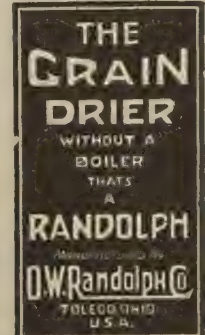
KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade held its usual New Year's dance on Dec. 31 after the close of the market, turning the cash wheat merchandising space into a dance floor for the time being.

Nominations for directors (five to be chosen) of the Grain Clearing Co. of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1935 have been made as follows, election scheduled for Jan. 8: N. F. Noland, E. O. Bragg, H. F. Spencer, H. J. Smith, L. W. Sanford, W. G. Hoover, P. D. Bartlett, H. C. Gamage, W. J. Mensendieck, J. F. Leahy, H. A. Fowler, D. C. Bishop, J. K. Christopher. There are two holdover directors—W. W. Marshall and W. C. Goffe.

Kansas City, Mo.—Before the election of the Kansas City Board of Trade, held on Jan. 8, the election of Harold L. Merrill as pres. was assured because of the withdrawal of his only opponent, Charles B. Wilser. As reported in the Journals last number, W. B. Lathrop automatically becomes first vice-pres., being second vice-pres. last year. D. C. Bishop's election as second vice-pres. was assured by the withdrawal of his opponent, W. J. Mensendieck.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ending a long illness, death came to Milton C. McGreevy, former grain and stock broker of this city, during the holidays. In 1902, together with A. J. Strandberg, Mr. McGreevy founded the business which later became the largest stock brokerage house in this city. In 1930, because of Mr. McGreevy's ill health, it was merged with Harris, Upham & Co. Milton W. McGreevy, a son, a member of the Board of Trade, became manager of the brokerage business in this city at the time of his father's withdrawal.




RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

Dehydrators for Alfalfa, Sweet Corn and Vegetables



MONTANA

Missoula, Mont.—A new flour mill will be built here by the Montana Flour Mills, of Great Falls, to take care of expanding business.

Valier, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. (formed in 1931, but which has been dormant since its elevator was turned over to the Farmers National Grain Corp. in 1932) has taken over the elevator, which it will again operate. Cecil Parker, who has been manager for the Farmers National Grain Corp., will continue as manager under the new ownership.

NEBRASKA

Red Oak, Neb.—Turner Bros. have moved their office to their newly remodeled elevator office.

Omaha, Neb.—Grain exchange members played the host at a dance and luncheon on the floor of the exchange Dec. 24.

Oakland, Neb.—A. C. Holmquist, of the Holmquist Lbr. & Coal Co., elevator operators, died Jan. 2, following an accident.

Ralston, Neb.—The office of the local elevator operated by Otto Eriksen & Sons was slightly damaged by fire late in December.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Ferguson elevator has become the property of the McConaughy Grain Co. Ed McHugh has been retained as manager.

Hildreth, Neb.—The Hildreth Milling & Feed Co. has completed a warehouse for the storage of salt, oyster shell and other feed ingredients. The company manufactures a line of commercial feeds and operates a 65-barrel flour mill.

Omaha, Neb.—Insurance adjusters have been having difficulty in handling the recent fire and explosion loss at the Cargill Grain Co.'s elevator here, which the company now places at approximately \$1,500,000. The main dispute has to do with the salvaging of the 2,630,000 bus. of wheat and 2,766,000 bus. of corn in the elevator at the time of the disaster, the insurance adjusters proposing that the grain company remove the undamaged grain, which the companies would have inspected by the Government and pay the loss thus arrived at. Removal of the grain would take several months and cost approximately \$60,000. The contention of the grain company is that it had in use in the elevator a new type of grain handling machinery that greatly reduced the cost, and that it does not wish joint inspection because its policy has been to guard the secret of this machinery. Insurance companies to the number of 20 had underwritten the Cargill elevator.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Joseph J. Carney, assistant to Sec'y Louis W. DePass, of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, has resigned effective Jan. 12, to accept a position with a life insurance company. Mr. Carney has been with the exchange for many years and has many friends in the grain, feed and flour trades of New England.—L. V. S.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—A steamer struck an elevator slip here, on Dec. 30, damaging it, while shifting from the slip to Erie basin.

Lamont (r. d. from Castile), N. Y.—E. C. Keppen has again started up his 98-year-old grist mill here, which is operated by water-power.

New York, N. Y.—The New York Produce Exchange has voted to close its securities market by Feb. 28 and confine its activities to commodity trading.

Lamson, N. Y.—L. E. Scriber's feed mill was one of four buildings that burned shortly after noon, Dec. 10, entailing a total loss of about \$10,000; partly insured. The fire is believed to have started from an overheated stove in a nearby garage.

New York, N. Y.—A New Year's celebration was held on the floor of the Produce Exchange, on Dec. 29, from 1 to 6 o'clock, consisting of music, dancing and entertainment, to which all persons connected with the exchange and also offices in the building were invited.

Liberty, N. Y.—Spontaneous ignition in gluten feed occurred in the plant of Clark Krum & Sons on Dec. 20. The fire department was called and had two hose streams ready to turn on the bin but all was removed successfully without water being used. The gluten was burned to ashes.

NORTH DAKOTA

Raleigh, N. D.—The Raleigh Grain Co.'s elevator burned late in December.

Tower City, N. D.—George W. Kelley, 76 years of age, died Dec. 31. He helped to organize and later managed the Tower City Elvtr. Co.

Hamilton, N. D.—F. G. Zieffler, for many years manager of the local elevator of the International Elvtr. Co., is no longer at this point.

Goodrich, N. D.—The loss sustained by Hendricks & Hanson, the burning of whose elevator was reported in the Journals last number, was estimated at \$15,000. About 9,000 bus. of grain was stored in the elevator at the time of the fire. Building and contents were partly insured.

OHIO

Neffs, O.—Robert Alexander, well known feed merchant here, died from pneumonia, on Dec. 14, at the age of 75 years.

Gettysburg, O.—Wind damaged part of roofing on top of elevator building of the Gettysburg Equity Exchange Co. on Nov. 6 and 7.

Cavett (Van Wert p. o.), O.—G. C. Heist's elevator here was broken into during the night of Dec. 29 and about \$20 of old coins stolen from the safe.

Holgate, O.—While working at the elevator of the Holgate Grain & Supply Co. recently, John Poley fell, injuring himself seriously. He was improving at last report.

Lippincott (Urbana p. o.), O.—Thieves visited the Armstrong & Johnson grain elevator here for the second time in 1934, on Dec. 29. The safe was blown open but no money found.

Pemberville, O.—Fred W. Bierksheide, manager of the Pemberville Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was recently elected pres. of the Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Findlay, O.—The National Yeast Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has leased a building here, where it will locate. The company manufactures yeast compositions for poultry and livestock, in addition to health yeast.

Cedarville, O.—The E. A. Allen grain elevator, coal yard and equipment were sold at sheriff's sale, Dec. 22, to the plaintiff in foreclosure action, Jane Arthur, for \$5,500. The appraised value of the property was \$8,250.

Bloomdale, O.—Burglars entered the office of the Bloomdale Elvtr., L. R. Good & Son, proprietors, during the night of Dec. 21, and stole \$35 from the cash register and an unknown amount from a Salvation Army glass jar.

Bloomdale, O.—A free trip to Toledo and dinner was given by L. R. Good & Son, elevator operators, to their fertilizer customers on Dec. 28. A fertilizer plant was visited, where the guests were shown raw material and the process of making fertilizer. Several talks were made, also.

Brookville, O.—A receiving separator and other equipment has been added to the flour mill of Emmett Loy.

Middletown, O.—We have just completed remodeling our flour mill at great cost. We now have three complete units under one roof: a 150-barrel flour mill, a 5-ton cornmeal plant and a 5-ton feed unit. We built the grain elevator in 1898.—F. O. Diver Milling Co., F. O. Diver, pres

Edison, O.—The Edison Milling Co.'s plant, owned and operated by Mrs. Bessie Blair, has been bot by Asa C. Harvey, of East Liverpool, who is now operating it. The mill was established in 1903 by F. E. Blair and the business has been continued by Mrs. Blair since the death of her husband.

OKLAHOMA

Snyder, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Gin recently installed a feed mill.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The Pauls Valley Milling Co. recently installed a new threshing machine for kafir corn, hegarl and other headed feedstuff.

Cherokee, Okla.—In connection with the 170-barrel flour mill reported in the Journals last number as under construction for Frank Hamilton here, a storage elevator, having a capacity of 8,000 bus., will be erected.

Lawton, Okla.—C. E. Austin and A. P. Lyon, millers of Pryor, Okla., have leased for a five-year period the Lawton Milling Co.'s plant (which includes an elevator), formerly operated by J. W. Lusk. The mill has a capacity of 250 barrels.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—The following charges on grain drafts have been adopted by the Portland Merchants Exchange's grain com'te, effective on and after Jan. 1: One day's interest at 6% per annum, plus 5c per item. This applied only to company drafts given by country agents of members to farmers in payment for grain. It was suggested that the charge be billed once a month on the total number of drafts drawn.

Idaho Falls, Ida.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Utida Grain Co., of this city, in Federal district court at Boise. It is reported that the company has no office here at present, and that it has been carrying on track dealings for some time here and thruout southern Idaho. The company was not operated as a bonded warehouse. George Daubner, in charge of state warehouse inspections, is quoted as saying that the state department of agriculture is powerless to aid grain growers who might be involved as creditors. The bankruptcy petition was filed on behalf of B. G. Lane, of Shoshone; A. E. Ryhert, of Dunham, Que., Can.; T. B. Brush, of Richfield, Ida., and W. D. Nebecher and D. S. Smith, members of the Nebecher & Smith co-partnership of Shoshone, Ida., and states that the company has \$50,000 in debts; that it already has committed an act of bankruptcy in that during the last four months it has sold \$16,000 worth of grain to pay creditors and that it is endeavoring by these payments to give certain creditors preferred status.

SOUTHWELL GRAIN CORP.

CONSIGNMENTS

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BROKERAGE

Specialists in
Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Seattle, Wash.—The Lake City Cash Feed has installed a new half-ton feed mixer.

Seattle, Wash.—S. Fukuda has been appointed head of the grain department of the local office of Mitsui & Co., succeeding H. Itoh, who has been transferred to the company's main office in Japan.

The North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n. thru its directors, has decided to send its president, Orris Dorman, to Washington, D. C., in the interests of the ass'n, believing that he may be able to accomplish more there for the organization in urging its continuance than he could do at so great a distance.

Salem, Ore.—Charles R. Archerd, former pres. of the Charles R. Archerd Implement Co. (now in receivership), reported in the Dec. 12 Journals as under conviction on charges growing out of his grain warehouse operations, and who had been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, has received a conditional pardon from the governor. If he makes restitution to his creditors, he will not have to serve any part of his sentence.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers, valley wheat co-operative, have taken over the feed mill and feed business of the Walla Walla Farmers Agency, according to announcement of A. Eugene Kelley, manager. For the past twenty years the well-known varieties of mixed, rolled and prepared feeds for poultry, cattle, hogs and other livestock have been manufactured at the mill, and it is said that under the new ownership they will all be retained and new ones inaugurated. The Grain Growers own and operate elevators and warehouses from Milton-Freewater to Sapolil and Tracy station and have a warehouse at Rulo in the Sudbury district, near Walla Walla. From this area enormous amounts of grain are purchased. —F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—At the meeting of the board of directors of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in this city Dec. 11, as reported in the Journals last number, discussion was confined principally to the subjects of legislation, warehouse bonding and a re-organization of the ass'n under a new set of by-laws. E. A. Boyd, of Spokane, and S. C. Armstrong, of Seattle, were appointed to look into legislative matters for the ass'n. Laws under consideration by the state department of agriculture include provision for a special fund for warehouse license money, so it can be built from year to year. As it now stands, the legislature must appropriate this money for use, and what is left over has been going to the general fund. A complete codification of all agricultural laws in the state is proposed; also licensing and bonding of all track buyers; a law authorizing the state to sue on defaulted warehouse bonds, instead of leaving it to the claimants. The board of directors of the ass'n made no recommendation at its meeting but voted to make a study of the proposal for licensing and bonding track buyers. Various methods of handling the bonding of warehouses so as to lighten the burden of heavy premiums were discussed at length, and the president of the ass'n was given authority to investigate inter-insurance and blanket bond propositions, with the hope that something feasible can be worked out. The question of revision of the by-laws of the ass'n includes a proposal to make the warehousemen in the ass'n self-governing, with their own meetings and a representative of their own choosing on the board.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Montrose, S. D.—A. P. Eno, manager of the Montrose Co-op. Grain & Lbr. Co., has retired and is succeeded by H. A. Olson.

Garden City, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into during the night of Dec. 11 and about \$75 taken from the safe. A bar and chisel were used to force open the vault.

TEXAS

Presidio, Tex.—Seggerman's mill was one of several businesses housed in one building that burned Dec. 12, with a loss totaling \$50,000. A short circuit may have started the blaze.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. (subsidiary of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co.) has let contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the erection of a new flour mill having a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day. Machinery contracts have also been let. The first unit of the new plant, of 1,500 barrels' capacity, is scheduled to be ready for operation by the coming June. Elevator storage of 500,000 bus. will be built in connection with the new mill, which storage may be increased as necessity demands.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest on advances for Es/L for January has been determined by the finance com'tee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½%.

Antigo, Wis.—The Antigo Distributing Warehouse, branch of Unity Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., is a new business firm here. Its equipment includes a hammer mill feed grinder, elevating mechanism and feed mixers. It has its own siding.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Applicants for membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include Robert H. Lamb, with the Ladish Stoppenbach Co., and William C. Engel, General manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., the latter on transfer from George Milnor, who recently resigned as pres. of the corp.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The former Munkwitz Bldg., being remodeled and enlarged for the new home of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, as described in detail in the Nov. 28 Journals, will be known and labeled "Grain & Stock Exchange Bldg." Space in the building is practically 100% contracted for now. The exchange expects to move into its new home about May 1, 1935.

Canadian low grade wheat for feed has been offered at interior North Dakota points 13 cents per bushel below the delivered price of corn.

The sad experiences of many Illinois elevator operators who were granting free storage a year ago have become common knowledge among the grain dealers of the state. Experience has done more than anything else to stop the vicious practice of storing and shipping out the farmers' grain. So many farmers called for their money on a rising market that dealers who practiced storage must have felt like the bankers in February of 1933 when the runs on banks reached the excessive peak that forced the bank moratorium.

Most Illinois elevators have stopped storing grain and are happy to have the country elevator code as a moral force to support their resistance to the requests of farmers who still insist on speculating with their production of cash grain at the elevator operator's expense.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Driveway Observations

By TRAVELER.

Bill Lane, a farmer at Maxwell, Ia., has conceived an idea about chinch bugs. "Next spring," he is reported to have declared, "I will plant 40 acres of oats. And around this field of oats I will plant a hedge of soybeans 100 ft. wide. Chinch bugs do not attack soybeans. Therefore, the soybeans will protect the oats from the bugs."

* * * * *

R. Bullard, Maxwell, Ia., proudly exhibits an ancient ear of Reid's Yellow Dent field corn that has been in his office for 30 years. It was given to his father, Rufus Bullard, from the crop of 1904, when this variety of corn was still being introduced. "That discoloring you see," the tall grain dealer says, "is stain from Prince Albert smoke thru all the years that ear has lain here. Those white spots are where a mouse discovered the kernels had dried out too hard for its teeth."

* * * * *

ONE MILE south and 2½ miles west of Spencer, O., is a farmer named Cort Stuart. Whether he is a good farmer or not is perhaps a matter of opinion. In either case the Spencer Equity Union Exchange has claims against him, and Alfred Fuller, its manager, proposed to force sale of chattels to settle the claims.

Some agitator felt it incumbent upon him to put out mimeographed hand bills demanding "Farmers Protest the Forced Sale of Chattels of Cort Stuart." The hand bill sought to alarm readers with "What is happening to Cort Stuart is happening to thousands of farmers. Today attempts are being made to sell him out; tomorrow it may be you. . . . Mr. Stuart will be forced into the breadline, to be supported by the community. . . . The New Deal is not helping him. The A. A. A. and the drought have cooperated in destroying his crops. Nor does the government seem ready to help the farmer. . . . It is only by immediate mass action that we can secure and keep . . . farms and homes. For these reasons the Ohio Farmers' League . . . calls upon all farmers and workers to mass in protest . . ."

This observer has seen a great many grain dealers flim-flammed out of just claims because they would not press suit against some farmer who proposed to make collection difficult. In similar fashion grain dealers have lost endless sums of money because they contracted for delivery of grain from a farmer, conservatively sold the grain for future delivery, then discovered the farmer did not propose to deliver as contracted.

It occurs also that grain prices today are much higher than during the troublesome days preceding the bank moratorium, when so many grain dealers loaded their books with slow accounts, against their better judgment, because they felt a duty to their communities. Today farmers should be making sacrifices to pay their debts to those who have nursed them with credit.

Assuming the justness of the claims of the Spencer Equity Union Exchange, Manager A. H. Fuller has the sympathy and moral support of literally every grain dealer in the country, and is to be commended for taking action.

* * * * *

Due to heavy government purchases of soy bean hay in central Illinois to be shipped to live stock and dairy farmers in the drouth regions, soybean processors have put out a tentative bid of 79c a bu. Beans will not be ready to harvest for two months, but hay cuttings are under way now. A big acreage of soybeans is producing around three tons of hay to the acre, salable to the government at \$10 to \$15 a ton. Farmers feel these prices will give them a fair return per acre.

Fearing a shortage of soybean acreage left to mature, the processors are anxious to protect the supplies which may become available for grinding.

Field Seeds

Newton, Ia.—Frank F. Failor will reopen his seed store here late in January.—A.T.

Reading, Pa.—Schaeffer's Seed House, Inc., is the name of a new seed store opened by F. H. Schaeffer.

De Smet, S. D.—Peter O'Hara, 79, De Smet seeds retailer for many years, died at his home Dec. 16. Surviving are two children.

Milwaukee, Wis.—W. H. Crossland has been appointed U. S. and Canadian sales representative for Wright Stephenson Co., Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.

Winona, Minn.—The Northern Field Seed Co. has acquired new offices and a retail seed store at 117 E. 2nd St., announces E. F. Heim, pres. and treas.

Clinton, Ia.—Sizable stocks of seed, feed and grain have been accumulated at our Clinton store in expectation of developing it into our largest seed sales outlet.—F. Mueller & Sons Co.

Galesburg, Ill.—Hinman Seed Co. has been incorporated by D. O. Hinman, Earl H. Hinman and Mrs. Kate P. Hinman, with 200 shares of common stock, to deal in farm, lawn, and garden seeds.

Canton, O.—The Holmes Seed Co. has added a three-story brick building adjoining its store to its facilities in a program of enlargement. This increased space will house the company's wholesale department.

Moscow, Ida.—It is found that Idaho grows more seed peas than any other two states, and in some years nearly half the field peas of the United States—all with an average planting of 60,000 acres.—FKH.

Flora, Ill.—Roy Charlton has been appointed sec'y-manager of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange. He takes the place left vacant by resignation of C. H. James. Mr. Charlton was warehouse superintendent for the organization.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Corneli Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City - - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls - - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk - - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll - - - - -	Iowa
Billings - - - - -	Mont.
Algona - - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont - - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea - - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

Los Angeles, Cal.—A progress report on an investigation by County Agricultural Commissioners showed that grinding as now practiced can not be depended upon to destroy germinating powers of noxious weed seeds in seed and grain screenings.—California Seed Council.

Fort Worth, Tex.—During 1934 this market received the following numbers of cars of seeds, compared with receipts during 1933 (the latter shown in parentheses): Sorghums, 953 (1,053); cane seed, 231 (147); sudan grass seed, 40 (28). Seed shipments were: Sorghums, 419 (443); cane seed, 10 (5); sudan grass seed, none (none).—Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Chicago, Ill.—During 1934 the Chicago market received 1,575,000 bus. soy beans, 3,810,000 lbs. timothy seed, 6,130,000 lbs. clover seed, 24,412,000 other grass seeds, and 907,000 bus. of flaxseed. Shipments were 117,000 bus. soybeans, 4,790,000 lbs. timothy seed, 5,185,000 lbs. clover seed, 9,675,000 lbs. other grass seeds, and 89,000 bus. flaxseed.—Lyman C. West, statistician, Board of Trade.

Ames, Ia.—The Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n has been invited to participate in a weed and seed conference at Iowa State College, Jan. 25, at which an "Iowa Weed Control Council" will be set up. The meeting is called by the college extension service, which seeks to enlist county supervisors, county engineers, farm managers, the State Grange, county agents, railroad companies and others in the battle against weeds.

Seed Trade Buyers Guide & Directory, 1935, 18th edition, published by Seed World, summarizes seed labeling laws, shows weed seeds considered noxious in the various states, gives officers of seed trade ass'ns, analyzes characteristics of field seeds, gives seed price, export and import, and production statistics, reviews present tariff rates on importations, lists trade marks, and gives a list of domestic and foreign wholesalers and growers of seeds.

Sorgo seed test weights vary from 45 to 58 lbs. per bu., the weight being largely dependent upon whether or not the glumes remain on the seed after threshing. Such varieties as Sumac, Atlas, and African Millet, thresh out almost completely and test as heavy as grain sorghums. Varieties like Honey, Red Amber, and Leoti test only from 45 to 50 lbs. because the seeds retain their glumes even after threshing. The standard weight for sorgo seed is 56 lbs. per bu.

Champaign, Ill.—The Illinois Soy Bean Marketing Ass'n will support requests of soy bean processors for a higher tariff on beans, oil, and soy bean cake, announces John W. Armstrong, pres. Illinois produced 5,000,000 bus. more beans in 1934 than in 1933, and east central counties increased their average total about 20%.

Southern Seedsmen to Meet

Pres. W. P. Bunton, Louisville, Ky., has called a meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n to be held at the Hermitage Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19. The executive com'te will hold a session beginning at 9 a. m. and the membership will convene at 10 a. m.

A pertinent subject on the program is "State Dealers Licensing Law." Another is "Relief Orders." Reports will be heard from ass'n code and traffic com'tes and an open forum will discuss current problems.

Election of Minnesota Seedsmen

At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Seed Dealers Ass'n, held in Minneapolis, Dec. 15, election placed the following officers and directors: Stanley Folsom, Minneapolis, pres.; Wesley Jameson, St. Paul, vice-pres.; Howard Withey, Minneapolis, sec'y-treas. Directors: E. J. Kiekenapp, Faribault; L. L. McCulloch, Minneapolis; J. B. Leveille, Winona, and H. E. Kiger, Alexandria.

Com'te reports showed marked improvement in the condition of the seed trade over the state.

Seed Buyers Be Careful

This being a year when seed stocks of several items may be seriously short, and seed prices high, Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, advises retailers to buy only from reliable wholesalers. He suggests:

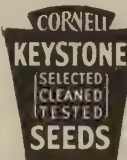
1. Beware of seedsmen who offer seeds at bargain prices.
2. Remember the state law cannot hold responsible a dealer who is located outside the limits of the state.
3. Demand that seeds be tagged in accordance with the state law.

New Sweet Clover in Iowa

A new variety of biennial white sweet clover—found in tests at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station to extend the second-year pasturing season 2 weeks beyond the common late white sweet clover and a month beyond the common yellow clover—is now ready for distribution.

It is 10 days later in blooming than common late white sweet clover and 3 weeks later than common yellow or Grundy County white sweet clover. In addition it has in tests at the Iowa station yielded higher in the fall of the first year, and the second year has yielded about a ton more of dry forage per acre than the common white.

Station officials believe this new clover will make it possible to begin pasturing the seedling crop as soon as the old crop is finished.



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples

CORNELI SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Help Solve Northwest Seed Problem

[Speaking before the 28th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of South Dakota last month, H. R. Sumner, executive sec'y, Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis, implored elevator managers to interest themselves actively in supplying their communities with suitable, clean seed grain to protect their future receipts.]

You gentlemen have faced several bad drouths and seed shortages in the past few years, but the one that now confronts you is the most serious of all. Your experience, your energy, your financial help and your counsel are needed if the farmer is to plant a normal crop with at least average quality seed next spring.

The elevator managers of South Dakota have it within their power almost to "make or break" the seed problem of the next few months. By individual, careful counsel with farmers, by service on county and township com'ites, by examining lots of "foreign" seed which are introduced, you can render service of immeasurable value. Or, by an attitude of indifference, competitive business greed, refusal to accept leadership, or by neglect you can practically wreck the carefully developed plans of the South Dakota State Seed Com'ite.

South Dakota, in 1933, planted an acreage to hard red spring wheat, 3,440,000; durum, 630,000; oats, 2,300,000; barley, 2,200,000; corn, 4,891,000; and flax, 123,000. In terms of bushels, this requires about: hard red spring, 4,200,000 bushels; durum, 945,000; oats, 5,750,000; barley, 3,300,000; corn, 698,000; and flax, 61,000 bush.

As to supplies for this acreage, the state seed com'ite has made a very careful survey and estimates that after allowing for stocks on farms and in elevators the state will need the following amounts:

Hard red spring wheat, 2,363,000 bus.; durum, 420,900 bus.; oats, 4,166,000 bus.; barley, 2,877,000 bus.; corn, 378,000 bus.; and flax, 60,000 bus.

Where are these seed supplies to come from? What assurance are you going to give your farmers that the seed they finally obtain is going to be as well adapted, as free from weed seed and plant diseases, and as pure as the seed which they ordinarily plant?

The government seed that is to be offered for sale by the Federal Seed Stocks Com'ite is probably reasonably pure as to variety and free from weed seeds, but there is not enough of it for everyone. Other states besides South Dakota are interested in obtaining their share of the seed lots.

Thousands of bushels of seed are going to be offered to the growers of this state next year. Some will be good, more of it will be fair and much of it will be poor, or unadapted to South Dakota conditions. As I see it, the elevator manager who neglects his job and fails to forestall the introduction of inferior stuff will be handling a patch work of inferior grain at his station for years to come. The really terrible consequences of a drouth and seed shortage do not always end with the completion of a single season.

If I were an elevator operator, which I am not, nor have I had any experience in the business, I would try to

1. Make a private estimate of the seed available in the neighborhood and the quantity needed from outside.

2. Visit managers and agents in competitive elevators and talk things over.

3. Get the others to make a survey, then meet and consider the outlook.

4. Send one of the group of elevator managers for a visit with the county agent. Find out what the county agent is doing or plans to do and just how the managers in your town can push the work along.

5. Report back to the local elevators and decide on a course of action which can be worked in your locality.

6. Keep working on the plan even though there are discouragements and delays.

7. Keep close to your farmer patrons, advising and helping them to secure good seed grain.

In addition to the above, two things seem to be very much the duty or responsibility of the grain buyer.

First, make yourself a com'ite of one to examine all lots of seed grain—federal or otherwise—which are offered to your farmers. If you are not satisfied with it or not certain as to its fitness, urge the farmer to delay purchase until you can send a sample to the State College for analysis or get a report on it from our Ass'n Office in Minneapolis.

The second suggestion is to urge and help your farmers in treating this seed grain to control stinking smut and other plant diseases. Seed treatment is always desirable. With seed introduced from unknown, or distant places it is even more important to treat seeds.

Avoid Seed From Hybrid Corn

In addition to larger yields, proved hybrid strains of seed corn are outstanding in their greater ability to keep from lodging, and to mature ears while the stalks and leaves remain green. The hybrid strains are more resistant to root and stalk rots than standard varieties, and show a significantly lower percentage of stalks having no ears. These advantages easily offset the additional cost asked for hybrid seed.

The superiority of the hybrids is due to the fact that they are crosses between selected and inbred strains. Hybridity is an unstable condition and holds for only one generation. Seed saved from hybrid crop "breaks-up," giving a high proportion of inferior plants, a sharply decreased yield, and an unsatisfactory crop. It is necessary, therefore, to caution all growers against saving seed from hybrids and to urge with all possible emphasis the necessity of procuring new certified seed for each year's production.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports imports of forage plant seeds during December and during the 6 months ending Dec. 31, compared with the same periods of 1933, in lbs., as follows:

Kind of seed	December		July 1 to Dec. 31	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Alfalfa	30,000	.....	60,200	.....
Bluegrass,				
Canada	5,600	.....	75,400	63,800
Bromegrass,				
awnless	110,000	.....	162,000	.....
Clover, crim-				
son			153,100	1,977,000
Clover, red			41,300	.....
Clover, white.	85,400	149,400	700,000	579,100
Millet, foxtail.	49,900	.....	80,000	.....
Orchard grass	64,000	.....	64,000	100
Rape, winter.1,192,200		319,600	4,838,500	3,895,700
Ryegrass,				
perennial ..	115,500	90,800	201,400	261,800
Ryegrass,				
Italian	11,200	.....	31,700	21,600
Timothy	448,600	.....	1,394,800	.....
Vetch, hairy. .	.....	121,300	21,800	3,134,000
Vetch,				
Hungarian. .	.....	.....	.....	269,700
Vetch, spring.	110,200	.....	8,800	615,300
Bentgrass ...	.....	2,000	48,500	12,200
Clover,				
suckling ...	3,200	.....	4,200	11,600
Dogtail, crest'd	6,000	600	10,800	1,300
Fescue,				
Chewings ..	63,800	132,900	514,900	724,000
Fescue, other. .....	.....	11,500	.....	52,900
Grass, annual				
meadow ...	.....	2,000	5,300	2,000
Grass, carpet. .....	.....	100	9,000	1,800
Grass, Dallis. .....	.....	.....	18,500	1,500
Grass, Rhodes .....	.....	.....	4,500	1,600
Grass, rough-				
stalked ...	59,300	6,900	227,200	244,800
Grass, slen-				
der wheat. .	33,300	.....	79,900	.....
Grass, Sudan.	665,500	.....	889,800	.....
Millet,				
Japanese ..	33,000	.....	35,300	.....
Peas, winter				
field .....	.....	.....	72,500	2,712,100
Sweetclover,				
white	3,300	.....	3,300	.....
Trefoil, yellow	1,000	.....	6,200	2,000
Yarrow	900	.....	2,100	300
Grass, rescue. .....	.....	.....	2,800	4,400

Buy Seed Early

BY O. C. LEE, PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Late seed buyers may have difficulty in obtaining desirable seed, for the shortage of seed in some sections and high prices may cause considerable inferior seed to be offered. Those who expect to sow clover, alfalfa, or other small seeds, should purchase their seed early while the volume is great enough to allow a choice. Quality is a major consideration. Seed of adapted variety, high germination and freedom from noxious weed seeds is cheapest in the long run. Bargain seed, as a rule, is the most expensive.

Due to a complete crop failure in some sections of the country, necessitating wholesale shipments of seeds from one state to another, there will be danger of introducing new weeds. Careful seed cleaning and selection will be necessary to minimize danger of weed spread. Johnson grass, a serious weed of the southern states, owes its origin in Indiana to impure alfalfa and Sudan grass seed brought from that territory. European bindweed was brought to Indiana in shipments of seed from the Pacific Northwest.

Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1933, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago	19,000	303,000	4,000	1,040
Duluth	10,533	29,515	48,058	.....
Minneapolis	241,590	119,170	39,440	70,370
New York	.....	348,440	.....	.....
Superior	3,872	1,985	4,160	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	11,000	42,900	.....	.....
Kansas City	40,600	193,200	30,000	67,200
New Orleans	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Wichita	11,700	.....	5,200	.....
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	4,400	5,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	25,200	5,750	8,400	.....
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	68,200	92,400	33,000	8,800
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	344,000	916,000	335,000	101,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	260,665	428,365	52,790	66,155
New York	.....	.....	6,560	9,160
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	.....	439,000	91,000	466,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	63,820	26,725	68,755
SOYBEANS				
Chicago, bus.	307,000	.....	12,000	.....
Toledo, bus.	480,000	.....	.....	.....

Swedish Type Seed Oats

(Pick-o-the-Crop)

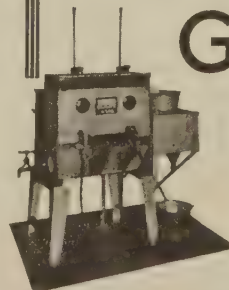
An opportunity to increase your profits by introducing the type oat that commands a premium.

Write for
Sample and Price.

The Metamora Elevator Co.

Metamora, Ohio

HIGHER GRADE GRAIN



commands a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Department.

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct
GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Official Brown-Duval
Moisture Testers
Scales
Sieves—Grain and Seed
Triers
Mixers

Sample Pans
Accessories
Weight Per Bushel
Testers
Emerson Dockage
Kickers

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Weatherproof Seed Corn Storage

To replace the cribs that burned several months ago the Sioux City Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia., has built a modern seed corn storage unit adjacent to one of its warehouses.

The building rests on a 24x50 ft. reinforced concrete foundation and basement, and extends 22 ft. to the plate and 8 ft. higher to the ridge. Its complete covering of metal, even to the continuous bonding of the roof with the sides, protects it against outside fire hazards. This covering is fastened to 4 inch cleats, nailed to the 2x6 inch studding.

In the structure are 8 slatted, hopper-bottomed bins, extending the width of the building. The bottoms are hoppers to the picking floor in the adjacent warehouse, and sliding trap doors release the contents of the bins, so that picking, sorting and shelling need not wait on favorable weather.

Between the bins 12 inch ventilating spaces extend to the roof. The bins are sheathed up on the inside with 4 inch bevelled boards nailed to the inside of the studding so that corn, shelling from the ears in handling, will be directed inwards and down to the hopper instead of falling outside into the ventilating spaces.

At the ridge three modern 16 in. ventilators are spaced the length of the building. On the west side are shoveling door openings to each bin. In the west slope of the roof are 8 scuttle openings for loading the bins with a gasoline engine operated ear corn hiker. These scuttles may be opened in favorable weather to provide additional ventilating drafts.

Space left under the bins by the hopping of their bottoms is used for storage of sacked grass and other field seeds.

The Sioux City Seed Co., doing a wholesale business only has been expanding and now ships by rail or by truck from the most convenient of its warehouses, located at Sioux City, Ia.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Norfolk, Neb.; Carroll, Ia.; Billings, Mont.; Algona, Ia.; and Fairmont and Albert Lea, Minn. The home office is at Sioux City.

Maryland's New Winter Barley

Plant breeders of the Maryland Experiment Station have developed a new winter barley that is expected to replace at least one-third of the winter wheat acreage in the state as soon as sufficient seed becomes available, announces Prof. J. E. Metzger, ass't director at the station. The new barley is expected to save farmers of the state tremendous sums on their feed bills.

Crossing a smooth awned spring barley with a hardy winter barley, the plant breeders successfully developed a hybrid free from barbs. "It has long been recognized," declared Prof. Metzger, "that the chief deterrent to use of winter barley is the presence of barbs on the awns. These barbs are abrasive to the hands of workers and exceedingly annoying if they penetrate clothing." An advantage in feeding is that animals relish the straw because of its freedom from these barbs. In tests so far the hybrid has out-yielded winter types in yields.

It takes from six to eight years, explain the plant breeders, to fix the characters of a cross between two kinds of varieties. The new hybrid has become sufficiently established to permit planting about six acres this year. No seed has yet become available for distribution.

Washington, D. C.—Purchase of a certain lot of fire-damaged or smoke odor wheat for export was outside the power of the Sec'y of Agriculture under the terms of the marketing agreement with the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n, according to the ruling of Comptroller General C. R. McCarl. The wheat was not "competitive" in the domestic market, he declared, so its purchase and sale could in no way aid Pacific Northwest farmers to reduce their surplus.



New Storage for Curing Seed Corn at Sioux City, Iowa.

Avoid Bindweed Infested Seed

Use great care in purchasing seed grain to avoid the spread of weeds, particularly field bindweed (creeping jenny), and leafy spurge, says A. C. Arny, agronomist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Both of these weeds have become fairly well established, particularly in the southwestern part of Minnesota, altho not limited to that section, and it costs from \$20 to \$30 an acre to eradicate them.

Rye Grass Designations

To eliminate confusion in labeling the California Department of Agriculture has established the following designations to apply on all rye grass seed offered for sale within the state:

Lolium Multiflorum.—Italian rye grass; if local grown, shall be labeled Italian rye grass, western grown, or Italian rye grass, domestic. If imported, shall be labeled Italian rye grass, imported. In no case can *Lolium Multiflorum*-rye grass be labeled Pacey's rye grass.

Lolium Perenne.—Perennial rye grass; if local grown, shall be labeled perennial rye grass, western grown, or perennial rye grass, domestic. If imported, shall be labeled perennial rye grass, imported, or Pacey's perennial rye grass, imported, or English rye grass, imported, or Australian rye grass, imported.

Why Not?

The Progressive Miners of Hillsboro, Ill., at a recent meeting adopted a resolution asking legislative bodies "to put forth their extreme efforts and energy to obtain adequate Federal cash relief for part time and unemployed miners, and the miners like the farmers be paid for non-production."

This organization declared that, "whereas the Federal Government had appropriated millions to pay farmers for not producing and also to pay farmers for products destroyed, the miners are also entitled to similar relief."

Albany Elevator to Earn Storage on Argentine Grain

One of the country's largest elevator companies is utilizing the large storage capacity of its elevator at Albany, N. Y., to store wheat from Argentina, altho the wheat is not intended for consumption in the United States.

The grain is held in bond without payment of duty, for subsequent disposal.

Meantime the holding is hedged by sale of the May delivery not at Chicago but at Liverpool, where the premium over the December is 8½ cents per bushel. The United States futures of grain command no premium over cash wheat this abnormal year.

The cost of carrying the grain at Albany is believed to be less than 3 cents per bushel for the five months, leaving a handsome profit on the transaction.

Country Elevators Must Pay to Coal Code

Country grain elevators handling coal must pay the assessments of the coal code authority for code enforcement, says an order issued by NRA in denying the application of the Country Grain Elevator Industry, and its Code Authority for cancellation of the coal code authority's exemption from the original order of the President that no industry shall be required to pay code assessments except for its principal line of business.

The National Code Authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry stated in its announcement: "While the right still is open to the country elevator industry, and other similarly situated industries, to protest this ruling and to protest payment of the assessment, the NRA ruling leaves those concerns handling coal as a side line in the position of noncompliance if they further decline to pay assessments to the Retail Solid Fuel Code Authority."

HESS
DIRECT HEAT DRIERS
 FOR SHELLED GRAIN—FOR EAR CORN
 NONE BETTER
HESS WARMING & VENTILATING COMPANY
 1211 So. Western Avenue CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
 HESS DRIER CO., LTD. 68 Higgins Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grain Carriers

Port Colborne, Ont.—This port has 23 vessels tied up at its wharves with cargoes of wheat in winter storage.

Forty United States steamship lines operating out of Gulf and Atlantic ports have signed a wage agreement with the seamen's union raising wages from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1935.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 24,850 cars during the week ending Dec. 22, against 24,512 cars during the like week of 1933, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The profit of \$66,786.28 reported by the Inland Waterways Corporation for the year ended Dec. 1, 1933, is converted into a loss when taxes, rent, depreciation, salaries and interest are charged to this government enterprise, the same as charged private concerns.

Montreal, Que.—Three grain laden lake vessels, the John H. Price, Saracen and Damia, en route to Montreal, were imprisoned by ice in Lake St. Louis the middle of last month. Icebreakers and a tug hurried to free them while the Lachine Canal and Montreal harbor were still open.

Chicago, Ill.—Pooling of box cars was discussed at length by the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board Jan. 3, after which it was voted to have more information before indorsement. The consensus was that grain shipments during the first quarter of 1935 would be 12 per cent less than in the like period of 1934.

Washington, D. C.—Commissioner Hugh M. Tate has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1935, succeeding Honorable William E. Lee. Born in Morristown, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1882, the new chairman is a lawyer by profession, and was appointed a member of the Commission in February, 1930.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Reconsideration and modification of the rates prescribed by the I. C. C. in the general western grain rate case is the subject of a brief to be prepared and filed with the I. C. C. by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. About 25 grain dealers, millers, and traffic managers attended a meeting called by the Oklahoma Commission on Dec. 28 at which it collected data for the brief.

Chicago, Ill.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. worked between 2,500,000 and 2,750,000 bus. of corn out of the territory along the Chicago-Peoria sector of the Illinois waterway during the 1934 navigation season, says J. O. McClintock of that organization. Shipments have gone as far south as New Orleans and some consignments moved by ocean freighters to ports on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

Dallas, Tex.—The Central Grain Com'ite of Texas, composed of grain, flour and mixed feed shippers and dealers, met here Dec. 18 to consider rate suggestions for the Texas Railroad Commission to conform with the new interstate rates that become effective Apr. 1 under Interstate Commerce Commission order. The I. C. C. report prescribes the same rates for flour, wheat and coarse grains.

The government's R. F. C. has taken over control of the Denver & Salt Lake Ry. by exercising voting power of stock pledged as collateral for a loan of \$3,182,150. The R. F. C. expects to surrender its control as soon as the Denver & Rio Grande Western can carry out its plan to own the line. The Denver & Salt Lake is the only instance where a loan contained a clause giving voting power in a railroad company to the

Chicago, Ill.—G. H. Shafer, chief of the section of rates and tariffs, Illinois Commerce Commission, has called a conference of Illinois Freight Ass'n interests at 1 N. La Salle St., for 10 a. m., Jan. 10 to develop the effect of the I. C. C. decision in docket 17000, part 2, Western Trunk Line Class Rates that becomes effective Mar. 20. The Illinois Commerce Commission believes that the prescribed rates grossly discriminate against Illinois shippers.

Salem, Ore.—The suit of the Wasco Warehouse & Milling Co., The Dalles, Ore., and other grain shippers against the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., et al., claiming \$300,000 alleged overcharges in freight, has been remanded to the circuit court by the federal court in Portland. The suit hinges on whether intrastate or interstate rates should have been applied on grain shipped from eastern Oregon points to Portland for export to foreign ports.

Portland, Ore.—Fighting the increased coastwise rates on wheat from the Pacific Northwest to California which went into effect Dec. 1 and favor large shipments of grain over the small shipments to small California mills, the mills applied a virtual boycott on flour shipments via ocean wheat lines to California ports, giving the business to non-conference boats. Members of the Coastwise Conference that raised their rates are reported to keenly feel the pressure.

Emergency Rates on Canadian Grain

Canadian railways made effective on Dec. 31 rate reductions approximately 35%, in some instances almost 50%, on low grade Canadian wheat for export to the United States drought areas for feed purposes.

The reduction serves the double purpose of enabling Canadian holders to sell large quantities of otherwise unsalable wheat, and at the same time satisfy urgent feed needs in suffering U. S. drought territories.

The new export rate from Calgary to Vancouver is 20c per 100 lbs., compared with 41½c, the Canadian domestic rate. From Regina to Vancouver the new rate is 26c, compared with 51½c.

Over 5,000,000 bus. of feed grade wheat had been shipped from western Canadian provinces at the close of the year. A heavy movement is expected to follow the reduction. Canada has an additional 50,000,000 bus. of frost damaged wheat to dispose of. The low rate will be in effect until Apr. 30.

Calendars Received

Lavelle Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of mechanical and industrial rubber goods, is sending the trade a handsome black, white and blue wall calendar that shows the preceding month above and the succeeding month below the current month.

John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago, Ill., are supplying a large wall calendar, done in black and red, with plenty of room around the figures for making notes, and showing the dates of moon changes, with replicas of the signs for new moon, first quarter, full moon and last quarter. The top of the calendar shows the company's name, and calls attention to its business in handling grain and seeds on commission.

Proudly flying the stars and stripes, a great red cross displayed prominently on one of her billowing sails, the clipper packet ship Drednaught, of the Red Cross Line, tacks across a gentle sea, in the beautifully lithographed painting by Charles Robert Patterson, that illustrates the Columbian Rope Co.'s calendar for 1935. Each of the 12 monthly calendar sheets on this presentation from Auburn, N. Y., "The Cordage City," bears a slogan of the Columbian Rope Co.

The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents is mailing to members a helpful calendar packed with "Safety" messages. Printed in many colors by the National Safety Council, with which the Elevators are co-operating to reduce accidents and injuries in grain elevators, the calendar presents a picturesque assortment of views illustrating "safety" lessons. A series of poster-cartoons appears on the back of each month's calendar. With each cartoon is a series of stimulating "no-accident" stories.

A scarlet background is the foundation for carrying the 12 sheets that show the current month, the preceding month and the succeeding month in equal size space in the 1935 calendar of the American Elevator & Grain Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Black against the scarlet background outlines the letters of the firm name and those of the Occident Terminal Co., Russell-Miller Milling Co., Electric Steel Elevator Co., and Occident Elevator Co., with which it is affiliated.

Henry Simon, Ltd., Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Eng., is supplying the trade with its customary daily calendar, suitable for either desk or wall. Each daily sheet shows the month, year and day of the week, as well as day of the month, and bears some famous bit of philosophy, an axiom, or a quotation from time-honored pens, such as "There is no use arguing with the inevitable. The only argument with an east wind is to put on your overcoat." Another: "Opportunity knocks, but it does not guarantee to wake a man from a sound sleep."

The National Industrial Conference Board reports that the proposed 30-hour week would raise labor costs all along the line, so that the worker's money would buy less goods, and that his real wages would decline.



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**REDUCES
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**CUTS
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GENUINE PYROIL is protected by U. S., Canadian and foreign patents issued to W. V. Kidder, its inventor. Not sold under any other name. Look for this signature on every can.

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Please send further facts of Pyroil's proved efficiency. Also, the "Industrial Brochure." No obligation.

Name

Address

City..... State.....

Supply Trade

Buffalo, N. Y.—Carl Burwick & Co. announce the opening of a bag manufacturing plant here, under the management of Hy Burwick, vice-pres. of the company.

Good will, which can't be built up over night can be destroyed almost over night by a stoppage or a giving up of a consistent advertising campaign.—Printers Ink.

Chicago, Ill.—L. R. "Doc" Hawley, since 1920 southern manager for the Quaker Oats Co., with headquarters in Memphis, has been named national advertising manager for the company, and assumed his duties here Jan. 1.

Schenectady, N. Y.—General Electric Co. is again sending its friends an attractive diary, leather bound and containing many pages of valuable technical information, tables of weights and measures, population of leading cities, postal rates, and sectional maps.

Jersey City, N. J.—Innis, Speiden & Co. have recently bought a modern factory building in Jersey City. This building is located at Henderson and Eighth streets, and gives the Jersey City branch factory a floor area of 30,000 square feet. The building will be used for manufacturing, storage and as one of the convenient distributing points for the East.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Chemicals for agriculture and domestic uses will shortly be manufactured and distributed here by the Walla Walla Chemical Co., headed by Charles Dawson. The company will manufacture chemicals for weeds and wheat smut on farms; fungicides and insecticides for orchardists; ammonias and sodas for industries; feed concentrates and disinfectants for livestock.—F.K.H.

Chicago, Ill.—Announcement is made by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. that A. B. Jacobus, for the past several years Manager of General Scale Sales in the Chicago office, has been made General Manager of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. at St. Johnsbury, Vt. George C. Worthley, formerly Manager of the Scale Department in the New York Branch, has been transferred to Chicago to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Jacobus.

Ewin L. Davis, vice-chairman of the Federal Trade Commission during 1934, has been designated by that body to serve as chairman during 1935, effective Jan. 1. Before entering Congress, he was for eight years Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Tennessee.

Modern Corn Crib at Illinois Elevator

Construction of a 2,000-bu. modern corn crib heralds the entry of the Harmon Farmers Grain & Coal Co., Harmon, Ill., managed by Albert Ostrander, into the purchasing and handling of ear corn.

The building is 48x7 ft., and rests on a reinforced concrete foundation. The floor is of concrete and high enough to make it difficult for rats to enter. The roof is of metal. Otherwise the construction is the same as is ordinarily found in cribs, except that between the joists at the top are slat doors that let down so that ear corn may be forked into the crib, and at the bottom are similar doors that may be opened to let the contents of the crib slide down into a sheller drag, with minimum labor in forking. While the extension of the roof over the ends and sides will keep out some rain more protection would be provided by using boards with bevel edges for constructing the walls and that too without reducing the ventilation.

It is planned later to build another crib of equal dimensions, facing the one now in use, with a covered driveway and concrete floor between.

Cotton Bag Tax Refunds

The Textile Bag Manufacturers Ass'n is aiding users of cotton bags to recover the tax for processing cotton.

Instructions for the preparation of refund claims have been issued by the Treasury Department in TD-4486.

These instructions require that each item in all claims for refund be supported with a formal affidavit from the processor of the cotton (i.e., the cotton mill paying the tax originally) that the tax has been paid. Each of these affidavits must be in the form of a waiver from the original taxpayer of any right to the refund.

The processor may, under certain conditions, postpone payment of the tax for 180 days after the tax is due. When a processor takes advantage of delayed payment, the affidavit of tax payment may not be available until long after the cloth originating from the cotton has been converted into bags.

By reason of the wording of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as originally enacted, the certificate of June 12 was reissued on July 7, after the act had been amended on June 26. This complication results in the tax on the cotton for certain large cotton bags produced June 13 thru July 7, inclusive, not being refundable at all.

From the above facts, it will be clear that the careless references to such bags as being "tax exempt" or "entirely tax free" are wrong.

Since Aug. 1, 1933, it has been the general custom to sell cotton bags with a clause that provides that the buyer will pay to the seller the amount which the seller is required to pay to the federal government or to any state on account of additional taxes.

The Textile Bag Manufacturers' Ass'n will continue to sell large cotton bags with the tax on the cotton content of such bags imbedded in the prices, and such tax will be refundable when the refunds of such taxes are paid.

The world's wheat crop for 1934 (excepting Russia and China) is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 3,420,000,000 bushels, or the smallest since 1925. Production for 1933 was 3,722,000,000 bus., and the average for the last five years was 3,762,000,000 bus.

Washington, D. C.—The AAA has estimated that \$476,000,000 in rental and benefit payments would be distributed in 1935 to over 3,000,000 farmers. The predicted allotments include \$88,600,000 to cotton growers; \$54,600,000 to wheat; \$249,800,000 to the corn-hog plan; \$32,000,000 to tobacco; \$47,000,000 to sugar, and \$4,000,000 to peanuts. The amounts include payments not yet made on 1934 adjustment programs and part of the payments to be made on new projects. Many farmers have received a pleasing income from uncultivated acres. Why work?

Books Received

CORN, its Production, Uses and Prices, are well covered in a compilation by Adolph Kempner and published on a large sheet of good paper, by the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Chicago, and sent gratis to grain dealers requesting a copy.

CHART OF COSTS PER TON.—The value per ton at every one-half cent from 20 cents to \$1.69½ of corn, oats, wheat and barley has been calculated and published on a neatly printed sheet of good paper by the Ultra-Life Laboratories, Inc., of St. Louis, Mo., who will be pleased to send a copy to readers of the Journal on request.

THE ECONOMIC FORUM, a periodical the second number of which appears in January, contains reliable facts on "Paper Money," "Monetary Stocks of Gold," "End of the Gold Standard," "The World's Soundest Money," and "International Propaganda," the whole contributing to clearness of thought on what has been obscure until illuminated by the author-editor, Thomas Temple Hoyne. Copies will be sent gratis to readers of the Grain & Feed Journals on application to the publishers, Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Chicago.

INDUSTRIAL CABLE, a new publication of the General Electric Co., describes and lists all standard types of insulated wire and cable used by industrials for transmission, distribution and control, and used on or with electric equipment. This publication of 128 pages does not cover the paper-insulated types of cable, used principally for transmission of large blocks of power at the higher voltages. Industrial Cable, GEA-1838, is a companion to Bulletin GEA-1837, an 80-page publication on How to Select Insulated Cable. Copies of either are available on request to General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Clifford Hope, member of congress from Kansas, states that the farmers of his state are not favorable to extension of compulsory control to wheat. Mr. Hope is a member of the agricultural com'te. The army of bureaucrats employed by the AAA are enthusiastically demanding the extension of compulsory control so as to insure their cures.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. P. Dachnowski-Stokes, U. S. Buro of Chemistry & Soils, appearing before convention of scientists, outlined a plan for creation of a great chain of marshy lakes in connection with the forest shelter belt proposed by President Roosevelt, to conserve moisture and prevent droughts. "Man's most serious mistake," he declared, "was draining the great natural peat bogs in Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Florida, together with smaller bogs elsewhere. They are more important than forests in preserving rainfall."



Farmers Grain & Coal Co. Builds New Crib at Harmon, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Tacoma, Wash.—The annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will be held at the Tacoma Hotel, Feb. 21.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The Mid-Winter Convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be held here Feb. 21-22.

Baltimore, Md.—During 1934 Baltimore received 194 tons hay, 368 tons straw, 38,378 tons millfeed, compared with 520,107 and 35,047, respectively, during 1933.

Portland, Ore.—A booklet on "Feeding of Domestic Coconut Meal for Profit," by R. L. Forrest, is receiving wide circulation in the Pacific Northwest.

Elizabeth, N. J.—The Molaska Corp., manufacturers of dry feeding molasses, is reported to contemplate increasing the capacity of its plant from 60 tons to 120 tons per day.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has expressed its willingness to support a state bill to regulate importation of screenings containing noxious weed seeds.

St. Paul, Minn.—Economical ways of using feeds at present price levels is a prominent subject to come before the 35th annual Farmers & Homemakers week at University Farm, Jan. 14-19.

Washington, D. C.—The feed price index for the week ended Dec. 26 declined to 114.1%, compared with 116.7% in the previous week and 61.4% a year ago. It is based on 100 for 1926.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Portland, Ore.—Feed dealers of the Portland district held a regular meeting Dec. 11 at the Multnomah Hotel. Floyd Oles explained that the feed code has been approved and has awaited final signatures since Nov. 16.

Washington, D. C.—The NRA has ruled assessments for support of the feed manufacturers' code, levied on a tonnage basis against flour mills that also produce mixed feed, are collectible only from Oct. 26, the date when the administration approved such assessments.

Portland, Ore.—The first cottonseed cake ever imported here from South America, has been discharged from the motorship Sveajari. The shipment amounted to 560 tons according to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., agents for the line. Another shipment of 75 tons arrived from Japan last month.—FKH.

Portland, Ore.—An investigation into heavy advances made in truck insurance rates since the Oregon legislature made property and public liability insurance compulsory on trucks was ordered at a meeting of the board of governors of the Oregon Division of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n Dec. 11. A legislative program was discussed.

College Park, Md.—L. E. Bopst, sec'y-treas., Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, has announced that the organization's official 1933 publication, giving complete definitions of feedingstuffs, and general regulations, as well as reports of the sec'y-treas., and the executive com'te, is now off the press. Available at 25c per copy.

Lincoln, Neb.—Western Nebraska hay dealers and growers have protested Gov. Bryan's order lifting the embargo on alfalfa hay from nine Idaho and two Oregon counties, fearing importation of the hay might spread alfalfa weevil in Nebraska. Gov. Bryan's action has caused Wisconsin and Kansas to tighten alfalfa weevil quarantine restrictions by including hay shipments from Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb.—L. W. Chase, FERA feed supervisor, has purchased between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of Illinois soybean hay, which will be ground and mixed with molasses in Omaha feed mills for sale at cost to needy Nebraska farmers. The addition of molasses is expected to make the hay equal in feeding value to ground alfalfa and corn.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Material imports of kaoliang, a grain sorghum, not handled heretofore, are expected thru this port. Over 5,000 tons of hemp seed for paint oil purposes are expected to be imported. Java and Japan are exporting increased quantities of kapok seed, its oil and cake being excellent substitutes for cotton seed oil and cake.

San Francisco, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has co-operated on regional retail stabilization. The current program covers 3 counties in central California. In working out this plan we eventually meet all of the principal problems affecting the relationships of retail dealers, country mixers, and terminal mills. The main problem has been to provide local, non-competitive supervision.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y.

Cattle and Pig Feeding Experiments

Adding a phosphorus supplement to a phosphorus-deficient ration caused dairy cattle immediately to respond with improved appetites and more economical utilization of feed. Insufficient phosphorus caused the animals to lose both appetite and weight, tho the loss in weight was too great to be accounted for in the reduced volume of food consumed.

Cottonseed meal proved highly toxic to pigs at the Ohio Station when fed at levels of 18 to 22%, yet caused no injuries when fed at levels of 10.5% in rations that contained some tankage.

Protecting Imports of Feed Wheat

Due to a difference of 35c a bu. or more in the tariff rates on imports of wheat for flour, and imports for feed purposes, flour millers, farm organizations and other interests have been flooding the AAA and the Treasury Department with proposals to prevent diversion of wheat imports for feed purposes into channels for human consumption.

The plans presented include certificates to accompany each importation of feed wheat until it reaches final disposition, and proposals to denature the imports so as to make them unfit for human consumption.

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

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Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

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1106 Board of Trade Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
RUNYON Certificates of Analysis help sell feeds.

Send in Your Samples Now.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

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Blue Streak CORN CUTTER GRADER AND ASPIRATOR

Answers your problem of freshly cut, well-graded, and perfectly cleaned corn at the lowest possible cost.

The Blue Streak Corn Cutter costs only half as much as you would expect to pay, and it cuts, cleans, and grades corn for less than 40 cents per ton.

Write for details.

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Chicago, Illinois

Kansas Feed Meetings

Grain and feed dealers were invited to participate in a series of meetings with county agricultural agents and dairy leaders scheduled in 17 Kansas counties by the extension department of the Kansas State College, Manhattan. The meetings began Dec. 31 and come to a final close Jan. 11. Five Kansas counties were invited to each gathering. The meetings are an educational program on winter feeding of dairy cattle.

Non-Profit Imports of Canadian Hay

A private non-profit syndicate under supervision of the U. S. D. A. has been organized and financed by F. H. Peavey & Co., Cargill Grain Co., and the Farmers National Grain Corp., as announced in the feed department of the last issue of the Journals, to purchase and import Canadian hay free of duty and distribute it in needy drouth sections.

F. Peavey Heffelfinger, vice pres. and general manager of the Monarch Elevator Co., is manager of this new Agency for Deficiency Distribution. Ralph Weyer of the Farmers National Grain Corp., is ass't manager and J. Edwin Taylor is manager of the offices which have been established in the New Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis. Branch offices have been established at Winnipeg and Saskatoon, Sask. J. A. Hagerman is in charge at Winnipeg.

First bids asked early in January totaled 25,000 tons and 61 cars were purchased on Jan. 3.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace signed the agreement to duty free importation of Canadian hay and other roughages on Dec. 24, with reservations fixing the prices that might be paid for the roughages and hay, and the charges for purchasing, handling and shipping. Purchases may be stopped by Sec'y Wallace any time after the first 100,000 tons are bought. Purchases must be completed on or before May 1.

Base prices per ton for the classes of hay specified in the agreement are: wheat straw, \$1.75; oat straw, \$2.25; upland prairie hay, \$7.50; prairie hay, \$6.00; alfalfa, \$10.50; timothy, \$8.50; and grain hay, \$7.50. All prices are based on Canadian currency. Standards for grading have been made as simple as possible.

To these prices will be added freight costs on both sides of the border; \$2 per ton for baling; 50 cents per ton commission to Canadian dealers who purchase the hay for the agency; 50 cents per ton to the Deficiency Distribution Agency to cover its operating cost; and the service charge of not more than \$1.50 per ton to the local handler in the United States to cover all his costs of handling.

Both Canadian and United States railroads have established special tariffs for transporting these emergency forage shipments. On the Canadian side, the territory where hay supplies are available has been divided into four zones, and the freight rates will not exceed \$3.40 per ton from points in the zone nearest the border to border delivery points; \$4 and \$4.60 from intermediate zones; and \$5.20 is the maximum from points in the zone farthest from the border.

Added to the above figures will be the freight rates in the United States from the border to the point of destination. Designated border points for delivery of hay are Coutts, Alta., Northgate, Sask., and Emerson, Man.

The syndicate's program will make about 300,000 tons of this duty free roughage in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba available to farmers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming.

The program calls for distribution of the imported roughage to farmers and stockmen thru country elevators and local feed stores on a service charge basis. Limited imports have already been made. The hay is sold to farmers at cost, plus freight and a maximum service charge of \$1.50 per ton.

Bale Stover Dry to Prevent Mold

Corn stover should be dry, and not too tightly compressed to keep well when baled according to investigations just completed by the U. S. Buro of Dairy Industry. The 1,000,000 tons of corn stover and fodder farmers are reported to have "ear marked" for shipment to drought areas under the Government's forage conservation program will undoubtedly have to be baled for shipping.

Both the compactness of the bale and the moisture content of the stover at the time of baling influence mold growth and the heat developed during storage. Mold and mustiness impair the commercial feeding value of the stover.

Winter Feeding Fall Pigs

Indiana annually raises about one million fall pigs. Because of the high cost of grains and other feeds the best practices are required for economical feeding. Corn alone is not enough. No one feed supplies all the nutrients needed by the animal body.

The Purdue University Swine Farm feed lot trials indicate 70 pounds of coarsely ground corn, 20 pounds of coarsely ground wheat and 10 pounds of high grade tankage is a satisfactory feed mixture for young pigs. When wheat is not available, a good grade of wheat middlings may be substituted. Skim milk may be used instead of the tankage but young pigs do not thrive properly when soybeans are used as the protein supplement.

This mixture should be fed dry, preferably through a suitable self-feeder. Dry feeding helps to eliminate digestive disturbances and over-eating. A good self-feeder keeps feed cleaner, helps to prevent robbing, gives pigs of different ages or sizes an equal chance and usually causes them to grow faster and more economically than by trough feeding. Always have a fountain of water close to the feeder.

When the pigs reach 75 lbs. or more the ration can be changed to corn and a suitable protein supplement. Often corn alone is fed to pigs, but such a ration is too costly. Feeding trials at the Purdue Swine Farm show that 10 to 11 bus. of corn were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When tankage was fed in addition, only 6½ to 7 bus. of corn were needed for the same gains. Twenty-five to 30 pounds of tankage saved approximately 3½ bus. of corn.



Stunted, scabby necrotics

County Feed Ass'ns Formed in Minnesota

District meetings of feed dealers, sponsored by the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, have organized county units in some sections of Minnesota. Their purpose is to settle district problems, including the handling of relief feeds. Among the counties organized are Washington and Hennepin.

A meeting on Jan. 9 at Northfield, Minn., was scheduled for organization of dealers in Rice, Dakota and Scott counties. Dealers of Anoka county are expected to elect local officers soon.

HAY Shipped Anywhere Immediately
Timothy—Clover—Alfalfa
Write or Wire for Delivered Prices
The HARRY D. GATES Co.
JACKSON, MICH.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral Mixtures
Calcium, carbonate,	Molasses
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocunut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cod liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

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Chicago, Ill.



Same pigs after 8 weeks on yeast balancer

Now—A Hog Feed that Stops Necro Losses

Offers extraordinary opportunity to increase your sales to hog raisers

Hog balancers, supplemented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, are giving amazing results in three of the worst necrotic areas in the country. Death losses have been completely stopped in 10 days to 2 weeks. Hog raising has again been made profitable on farms where necro had caused terrific losses year after year. In every case the yeast balancer has turned stunted, scabby, necrotic hogs into smooth, sleek, healthy animals.

What an opportunity this offers you to boost your sales to hog raisers! By adding Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam to a good balancer, you can sell to your customers a feed that will do what no feed has ever done before. You will have a feed absolutely without competition! The whole story of what yeast balancers are doing for hog raisers is told in our booklet "25,000 Hogs Can't Be Wrong." Send for a copy today and see what a rich market this discovery opens up to you.

Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. X, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago

Mineral Supplements for Steers

[Summarizing progress in 1934 experiments at the Fort Collins, Colo., experiment station, covering mineral supplements for fattening steers, Geo. E. Morton, H. B. Osland and R. C. Tom report:]

Eighty good-to-choice-quality grade Hereford yearling steers were used in the feeding tests. Thru an error, kiln refuse lime instead of filter refuse lime was obtained from the local sugar factory. This kiln refuse lime analyzed approximately 55-60% calcium carbonate and 35-45% calcium oxide, whereas the filter refuse analyzed about 95% calcium carbonate. Too much calcium oxide may cause digestive disorders, especially if fed for a long time. No ill effects were noticed in this test.

Addition of Lime to a Standard Beet By-Product Ration.—Results of this test indicate addition of refuse lime to a standard beet by-product ration, composed of grain, cottonseed cake, wet beet pulp and alfalfa, was undesirable because it decreased gain by 28.2 pounds per head. The addition of lime decreased the amount of alfalfa hay required per cwt. gain but it increased the amount of grain, cake and wet beet pulp necessary to produce a unit of gain to a greater degree than the amount of hay saved. No beneficial results were obtained thru the addition of lime.

Alfalfa vs. Oat Straw.—Substituting oat straw for alfalfa decreased gains 40.8 lbs. per head, and increased the grain, cake and wet beet pulp required per cwt. gain. The lower market value of straw as compared with alfalfa decreased feed cost 93 cents for each 100 pounds of gain produced.

Amount of Cottonseed Cake Necessary to Balance Oat-Straw.—Oat straw, a carbonaceous roughage very low in protein, must be supplemented with some protein-rich feed when it replaces alfalfa hay in a standard beet by-product ration. These experiments indicate that

increasing the amount of cake increases gain but it also increases cost of gain.

Considering 1 lb. of cottonseed cake per head per day as 100% efficient in supplementing straw in this beet by-product ration, an additional .5 lb. (1.5 lbs. per head per day) of cake is only 83.9% as efficient, and an additional lb. (2 lbs. per head per day) is only 45.9% as efficient as the first lb.

Alfalfa vs. Cane Fodder.—Difficulties encountered in late years in maintaining stands of alfalfa have led to the introduction of cane into the irrigated areas of Colorado.

A feeding comparison shows that each ton of cane supplemented with 25.28 lbs. of lime replaced 2429.69 lbs. of alfalfa, 11.83 lbs. of corn, 11.83 lbs. of barley, 91.42 lbs. of wet beet pulp, 3.76 lbs. of cottonseed cake and 1.61 lbs. more salt. It showed 125.33% the value of alfalfa hay.

Feeding cane fodder instead of alfalfa hay slightly increased the rate of gain and decreased feed cost per cwt. of gain. The appraisal made favored the cane-fed lot, by 10 cents per cwt.

Amount of Cottonseed Cake Necessary to Balance Cane-Fodder.—To learn the amount of protein supplement necessary to insure maximum and most economical gains with cane fodder instead of alfalfa hay as dry roughage in a beet by-product ration, varying amounts of cottonseed cake were fed.

Considering feed required per cwt. gain and assuming that 1 lb. of cottonseed cake per head per day is 100% efficient in supplementing cane fodder, an additional .5 lb. (1.5 lbs. per head per day) of cake is only 46.17% as efficient. An additional lb. (2 lbs. per head per day) is only 38.03% as efficient as the first pound of cottonseed cake.

Business failures were the lowest in 14 years during 1934. Concerns failing in 1934 numbered 12,185, against 20,307 in 1933.

Feeding Pea Hay and Ensilage Profitably

By F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Several thousand acres of peas will be grown in Southeastern Washington and Northeastern Oregon during the coming year to supply the cannery and seed demand. Two by-products have been used extensively during the past fall and winter by stockmen and dairymen—pea hay and pea ensilage.

Pea hay consists of the vines that have been spread out for sun curing after the threshing is completed. After a thorough curing the hay is raked into windrows and baled.

Baled pea hay can be transported long distances and fed whenever desired, but the ensilage is fed within a day or two after being removed from the stack.

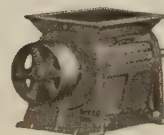
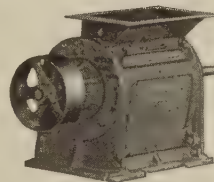
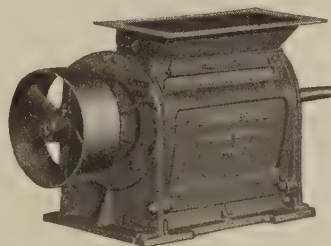
According to R. C. Burkhart, tester for the Walla Walla County Cow Testing Ass'n, cows like the ensilage and give a good flow of milk when fed it. If the dairymen can get it for the price paid this year, 75c per ton, it would cut down materially on their production costs.

The Purity Creamery advise they are using cull peas as a meal in one of their own cow mixtures. Tests have been conducted by the agricultural experiment station at Pullman, Wash., of comparative feeding trials using pea straw, alfalfa and corn silage. Coefficients of digestibility of the raw nutrients are given in which, among other things, it is shown that the total digestible nutrients in pea straw per 100 pounds equal 53.36 pounds as compared with 18.13 pounds for silage and 47.68 pounds for alfalfa hay. It is shown that pea straw contains 3.53 pounds of digestible protein per 100 pounds.

F. C. Sloan of the Washington-Idaho Seed Co. believes other by-product uses of pea will be developed.—F. K. H.

EUREKA CORN CUTTERS

“The machines that made steel-cut corn famous”



equipped with power-saving
Timken roller bearings.

No. 2—6000-8000 lbs. capacity. No. 1—4000-6000 lbs. No. 0—2400-3000 lbs. No. 00—1500-2000 lbs.

Eureka Corn Cutters are economical producers of the largest amounts of clean-cut, attractive, uniform steel-cut corn of the best quality. The greatest proportion of the product is of large or medium size as desired, with minimum by-product, and the evenly cut corn produced does not require polishing. Eureka Cutters of all sizes are fitted with quick-change one-piece cage screens and special quality knives.



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Beresford, S. D.—The annual meeting of the South Dakota Grain & Poultry Ass'n will be held here Jan. 17 to 19.

Buckwheat makes a good poultry feed if not fed in too large quantities. It can be safely used in the Minnesota 5-point ration in place of oats. As much as 10 to 15% buckwheat may be included in a scratch feed.—Cora Cooke, Extension Poultry Specialist, Minnesota.

The hens of no state seem to be paying any attention to the NRA and most of them are working 10 hours a day, 7 days a week even tho the sun is not shining and as the sun gets higher in the heavens they will work longer hours all oblivious of code restrictions.

Portland, Ore.—The Inland Empire Chick Sex Determination Ass'n, composed of leading hatcherymen, will hire a specialist in determining the sex of baby chicks by the Japanese method, so that spring buyers of day-old chicks may be assured they are purchasing stock of which 95% will develop into pullets.—FKH.

Two Kinds of Vitamin D

"This work shows that there are at least two kinds of vitamin D, and possibly more than two," declared irradiation authority Dr. Geo. Sperti, head of the basic science laboratory of the University of Cincinnati, in announcing successful isolation and synthetic production of a new, vigorous acting type of vitamin D.

Vitamin D was subdivided and synthetically produced by irradiation with selected wave lengths of ultraviolet light in making the new discovery. The new type brings the known list of vitamins, including subdivisions of vitamin classes, to nine, all essential to animal life.

Purdue Poultry Program Announced

A strong general poultry program is planned by Purdue University's Poultry Department as part of the Annual Agricultural Conference, Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 14 to 18. It is prepared

especially for raisers of general farm flocks. Discussions will be led by Prof. C. C. Card, Michigan State College; Mrs. Clara Gebhard Snyder, Institute of America Poultry Industries, Chicago; Dr. R. F. Smith, hatcheryman of Boswell; Sam Sites, White County farmer; Glen Brutus, broiler raiser from Pine Village; and members of the Purdue poultry and veterinary staffs.

Practical ideas will be presented on economical use of farm feeds, marketing eggs, improving flocks through breeding, keeping turkeys,

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Eldora Grinder Experiments with Feeds

Charles Harber, who runs the Eldora Feed Mill, Eldora, Ia., is sure his poultry feeds will perform satisfactorily. He experiments on his own birds to prove the results.

Mr. Harber's 132x124 ft. property, facing Highway 57, leading to the town square, is the site for his feed grinding and mixing plant, his home and two poultry houses.

The principal laying house is a 20x30 ft. straw loft building located at the top of a slight rise, so that the poultry run-ways slope to the south, and are well drained. This building is divided into three sections, each having its own run yard. In the first section Mr. Harber houses 50 White and Barred Plymouth Rock capons; in the next are 60 White Leghorn laying hens, in the third are 50 blooded Jersey White Giants. No cockerels are kept with any of the laying stock, to be sure of unfertile eggs, and the hens are banded so they may be readily identified.

The runs are planted to rye to provide green forage. While the rye is sprouting the birds are kept out of the run yards.

In an 8x16 ft. house a few steps away, used during spring months for brooding, Mr. Harber keeps and trap nests 50 Barred Plymouth Rocks. The run for this building is divided and planted to oats to provide green forage.

Mr. Harber is an accomplished poultry man as well as a feed man, and a leading purpose of his flocks is to help him to develop the best in locally ground and mixed feeds. His feed-grinding and mixing plant is an 18x28 ft. frame, iron clad elevator 60 ft. high, located next to the highway. On one side is a 12x28 ft. driveway with a 6-ton scale, and a wagon dump. On

the opposite side is a 10x28 ft. concrete floored grinding delivery shed.

Grinding is done with a 27-in. double runner attrition mill, with two direct connected 30 h.p. G.E. motors. Above the mill are four grinding garners with capacity for 150 bus. each. One elevating leg takes grain from the receiving sink and serves these garners. Another leg takes meal from the attrition mill and elevates it to either of two meal bins. Diverting valves in the spouts to the meal bins, permit directing the meal thru-sacking spouts back to the work floor.

Two large bins with capacity for 1,750 bus. each are in the north end of the elevator. These hold grain bought for grinding, and have sacking spouts as well as outlets to the grinding delivery shed.

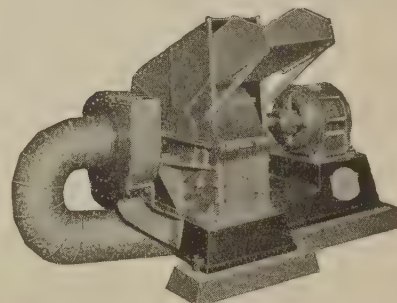
In the basement of the grinding plant is a single runner attrition mill, driven by a belt from a 15 h.p. GE motor that also runs a 24-in. saw-tooth ear corn crusher. A scalper and a Sidney cracked corn grader are set on a high platform on the work floor with sacking bins below and sacking chutes.

On either end of the grinding plant is an 18x20 ft. single story frame warehouse, where Mr. Harber keeps his commercial feeds, and his stocks of feed ingredients in carefully arranged tiers so that he can easily get what is wanted without delay. An 8x18 ft. space is divided off at the front end of the warehouse for office and flour storage.

The arrangement and equipment of the plant reflect a careful consideration for the economy of power and labor. Mr. Harber's feeding experiments are watched with deep interest by all poultry raisers of his territory.

GRUENDLER

Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.



Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

Write for further details.

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CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915 No. Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Experimental Feeding Lots of Eldora Feed Mill, Eldora, Ia.

More Spring Chicks Expected

Many poultrymen plan to raise more chicks this spring, says L. M. Hurd, Cornell University. Out of 608 reports received, 240 poultrymen say they will raise more chicks, 235 will raise the same as in 1934, and forty-three will raise fewer. Some poultrymen are undecided, and others returned no answers.

If these figures represent true conditions among poultry-keepers, it shows an optimistic outlook for 1935 in spite of high feed prices.

Fewer Hens Lay More Eggs

Production of eggs by farm flocks as of Dec. 1 was 8% more than on that date last year, despite a reduction of about 6% in the number of layers, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A 12% reduction was reported in the number of pullets of this year's hatching on hand Dec. 1 and being saved for layers, as compared with Dec. 1, 1933. Notwithstanding the handicaps incident to the drought in North Central States, conditions were so favorable in most of that area during September, October and November that a 12% increase in production of eggs on Dec. 1 of this year over last was reported. The North Atlantic States showed a 10% increase, the South Atlantic States a 2% increase, and the Far Western States a 1% decrease.

Feed Amounts for Dairy Cattle

BY H. A. HOPPER, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Under present conditions there is every incentive to buy feed cautiously and confine its use to cows of known merit. For cows producing ordinary amounts, 50% of the total cost of production is chargeable to feed alone. Feed and labor together make up about 80% of the total cost of production.

The lower efficiency of the poorer cows puts them at a great disadvantage in utilizing high-priced feeds. Only efficient cows can use them to advantage. In 1933 the amount of milk required to buy 100 lbs. of concentrates was 78 lbs. In October of this year 105 lbs. of milk was required to buy 100 lbs. of feed. This is an increase of 35% compared with October, 1933.

Confine the feed to the better cows and feed them liberally. This will mean about 1 lb. of grain to each 3.2 to 3.5 lbs. of milk testing 3.5% or less. If the milk tests higher, then feed 1 lb. to about 3 lbs. of milk.

A good 20% mixture can be made from the following, which are among the cheaper sources of total digestible nutrients: 500 hominy or corn, 300 middlings, 600 gluten feed, 200 linseed oil meal, 300 dried distillers' grains, 100 wheat bran.

A 17% mixture, including oats and barley, is supplied by the following: 500 oats and barley, 200 dried distillers' grains, 200 gluten feed, 200 bran, 300 hominy, 100 linseed oil meal.

New England Association After New Members

Plans for a vigorous membership campaign were outlined at the annual meeting of the New England Retail Grain Dealers' Ass'n, held at the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Jan. 4. The aim of the officers is to sign up every retail grain dealer in New England, in what promises to be one of the most far reaching and ambitious drives conducted in this section.

President W. T. Abell outlined the problems of the Association. Annual reports were read and accepted. Efforts to stabilize the milk industry in Massachusetts were described by an agent of the state Milk Control Division. Some success has already been attained along these lines, he said, but more was looked for shortly.

Arthur T. Lewis of Newport, R. I., was elected president; Louis A. Nelson of Contoocook, N. H., was chosen vice-president; Harry L. Lyther of Belchertown, Mass., treasurer, and L. P. Townsend of Ludlow, Mass., secretary, was re-elected. Directors were elected as follows: L. A. O'Brien of Portland, Me.; Ora M. Maxim of Winthrop, Me.; Daniel Truland, of Lancaster, N. H.; Robert Kelly of Providence; E. W. Latimer of South Coventry, Conn.—L. V. S.

Pig Crop Report

A 48% decrease in the fall pig crop of 1934 from that of 1933; a 35% decrease in the combined fall and spring pig crop of 1934 from that of 1933; and a prospective decrease of 17% in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1935 from the relatively small number farrowed in the spring of 1934, are shown by the Dec. 1 Pig Crop Report of the U. S. D. A.

The number of pigs saved in the fall of 1934 for the United States is estimated at 15,432,000 head, a decrease of 14,236,000 head, from the 29,668,000 saved in the fall of 1933. This is much the smallest fall pig crop shown in the 11 years for which estimates are available. In the North Central States (Corn Belt) the decrease in sows farrowed and pigs saved was considerably larger than in other areas, North Central being 55%. The next largest decrease was 48% in the Western area. The acreage number of pigs saved per litter this fall was 5.84 compared with 5.91 in the fall of 1933.

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1934 for the United States is estimated at 52,923,000 head, a decrease of 35% from the combined crop of 1933 of 81,757,000 head. For the Corn Belt States the combined crop of 39,821,000 head is 37 per cent smaller than the 63,360,000 saved in 1933.

The number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1935 for the country as a whole is estimated at 5,356,000 head, a decrease of 17% from the 6,425,000 farrowed in the spring of 1934. The largest decreases are in the States most seriously affected by drought.

Quarantine Modified to Relieve Feed Shortage

Importation into the United States of hay or straw for feeding or bedding livestock will be permissible without quarantine restrictions on and after Feb. 1, according to an amendment to Bureau of Animal Industry Order 341, recently signed by Acting Sec'y R. G. Tugwell. The new provision follows numerous requests for permission to import hay and other roughage to satisfy domestic shortages of hay.

Under the new amendment hay or other roughage may be imported from a foreign country where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists provided the shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a consular officer showing that the roughage was produced in a section of that country which is free from both diseases.

**Alfalfa and Prairie Hay,
Grain and Feeds of All Kinds
CARLOTS OR LESS
Acme Hay & Mill Feed Co.
Phone 5-5025 Sioux City, Iowa**

**Donahue-Stratton Co.
MILWAUKEE
GRAIN & FEED**

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

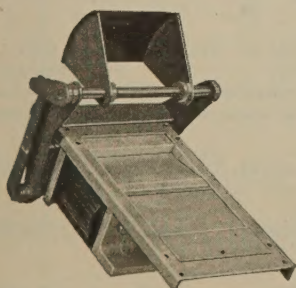
Detailed in its analysis of ingredients and tables on nutrition and feeding standards. Fully cross-indexed for ready reference. A dependable guide in solving feeding problems. 19th edition, 780 pages, well bound in cloth. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

NEW . . . The Stearns Super Type B Spout Magnet With Automatic Feed Gate Attachment

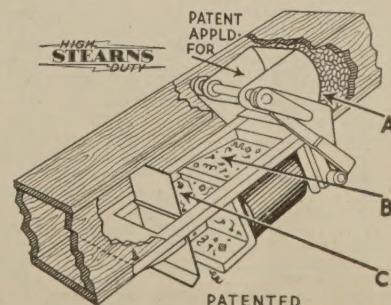


Simple, complete and fully automatic, Stearns Spout Magnets (Type B) are now equipped with Automatic Feed Gate Attachment. The Feed Gate (A) automatically drops, instantly checking flow of grain, when Trap (C) opens to discharge tramp iron from Magnet (B) with switch in open position; closing switch automatically returns Feed Gate and Trap to operating position. Feed Gate prevents waste of grain and controls flow over Magnet. Magnet protects against damage to mills and screens and assures iron-free grain. Write for complete information.

MAGNETIC MFG. CO.

652 S. 28th Street

Milwaukee, Wis.



Laboratory Analysis Protects Customers

With serious shortages in feed facing the country, leading to the utilization of cheap roughages, and low grade fillers, it seems logical to expect that large volumes of low grade concentrates will be offered to fill the strong demand.

In the rush to buy stocks of suitable feed ingredients, dealing with strange houses, and striving to keep customers supplied, there is great danger of paying first grade prices for second grade materials. Feeds moving quickly into consumption do not wait for a visit from state inspectors.

To protect customers and future business relations it becomes a duty for every grain and feed dealer to supply his trade with dependable quality.

One means of being sure of the quality of merchandise is to have it analyzed by competent commercial laboratories. Their low rates are a small price to pay for insurance on quality of feedingstuffs a grain and feed dealer offers to his community.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 5.—Dullness has continued to prevail in cottonseed meal futures and prices have suffered in consequence of lack of demand and hedging pressure, resulting in losses for the week of 90c to \$1.25. Altho the January open interest was only nominal, liquidation started on the first trading day of the month, which not only forced prices of January down a \$1.00 or more, but had the effect of weakening all positions in which prices were carried to the lowest of several weeks. The cash, however, may be said to have held comparatively steady to firm and while some improvement has been reported of late, the futures have so far met with little buying support, as traders found little incentive in that direction owing to the action of grains.

Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co. on Jan. 3 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton, in carload lots: Mill-feed prices to points east of Chicago are made on delivered basis:

Mill Feeds			
	Packed	Ship-ment	Chi-ago
Standard bran	100s	Immed.	29.00
Standard bran	100s	Jan.	29.00
Pure bran	100s	Immed.	29.75
Pure bran	100s	Jan.	29.50
Standard midds	100s	Immed.	30.25
Standard midds	100s	Jan.	30.00
Rye midds	100s	Prompt	27.50
Flour midds winter	100s	Immed.	31.00
Red dog	100s	Immed.	32.75

Concentrates			
37% O. P. linseed meal	100s	Immed.	44.50
34% O. P. linseed meal	100s	Immed.	44.50
30% Oil meal	100s	Immed.	39.50
44% Soybean oil meal	100s	Immed.	40.70
41% Cottonseed meal	100s	Immed.	41.75
43% Cottonseed meal	100s	Immed.	43.75
45% Peanut meal	100s	Immed.	37.50

Alfalfa Meal			
Peeve—(Pecos 20% leaf)	Immed.	35.50	39.40
Velvet—(Pecos 17%)	Immed.	33.50	37.40
Pecos special, (choice fine)	Immed.	30.50	29.90
No. 1 medium alfalfa meal	Immed.	28.50	31.90
No. 2 medium alfalfa meal	Immed.	28.00	29.40

Cereal Products			
Table grade oat products	Immed.	79.20	83.00
Feeding rolled oats	Immed.	67.00	70.90
Rolled hulled barley	Immed.	54.50	58.30
Fine ground fd'g oatmeal	Immed.	47.00	50.80
Reground oat feed	Prompt	19.50	23.30
Unground oat hulls	Prompt	20.50	24.30

Corn By-Products			
White hominy feed	100s	Prompt	34.50
Yellow corn fd. meal	100s	Prompt	36.50

Miscellaneous			
Malt sprouts standard	Jan.	29.50	33.30
Dried brewers grains	Jan.	29.50	33.30
Buckwheat recleaned	Prompt	1.47	1.47
Dried buttermilk	Prompt	4.10	4.10
Dried skim milk	Prompt	4.00	4.00
Blackstrap molasses	Spot Jan. 7c f.o.b.		

†January. *February ‡per cwt.

Feed Cottonseed Meal with Thistles

In the stricken areas of the Northwest many farmers have turned to feeding Russian thistles as a means of stretching short supplies of forage and keep their cattle thru the winter.

F. W. Christensen, North Dakota Agricultural College, advises feeding about a quart of cottonseed meal to cattle and horses daily to offset the laxative action of the thistles. Not more than one-fourth this amount is advised in feeding sheep. Straw should be mixed with the thistles in half and half proportions.

Where farmers have sufficient oat, wheat or barley straw to meet roughage requirements feeding about a quart of linseed meal to each cow or horse daily will counteract the constipating effects of the straw. One-fourth as much linseed meal is sufficient for sheep.

Such combinations of feed are not balanced and productive. They are simply a means of getting livestock thru the winter at low cost.

Too Much of Vitamin AAA

Higgledy, Piggledy, my black hen
She lay eggs for gentlemen,
Gentlemen come every day
To count what my black hen doth lay,
If perchance she lays too many,
They fine my hen a pretty penny.
If perchance she fails to lay,
The gentlemen a bonus pay.

Mumbledy Pumbledy, my red cow,
She's co-operating now,
At first she didn't understand
That milk production must be planned,
She didn't understand at first
She either had to plan or burst,
But now the government reports
She's giving pints instead of quarts.

—Ogden Nash, in *The London Morning Post*.

Additions of steamed bone meal, cottonseed cake, and mill-run bran, respectively, improved a basal ration of wet beet pulp, beet molasses, alfalfa hay, and salt for fattening cattle in experiments at the Utah Station. Use of these supplements increased the blood phosphorus of the animals, eliminated cravings for unnatural foods, improved appetites and increased the rate and efficiency of gains.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Dec. 1	27.35	30.20	25.30	30.25
Dec. 8	28.60	31.00	26.90	31.35
Dec. 15	28.25	29.75	26.35	30.00
Dec. 22	27.50	28.75	26.00	28.45
Dec. 29	28.35	29.35	26.35	28.25
Jan. 5	28.10	29.40	26.40	28.25

Feedstuffs Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
*Baltimore	3,630	2,451	.....	.....
*†Boston	702	.....	20	120
*Chicago	13,175,000	20,029,000	51,074,000	46,492,000
†Kansas City	1,900	2,080	20,025	16,560
*Milwaukee	235	1,250	6,555	5,035
*Minneapolis	1,203	893	25,495	23,752
New York	153	98	.....	.....
*Millfeed. †Bran and Shorts. ‡Linseed meal.				



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Tankage for Dairy Cows

A good grade of tankage can be used to supply a part of the high protein supplement for dairy cattle. This year it can be purchased in many places at a lower cost than other high protein feeds, suggests E. N. Schultz, Iowa State College extension dairyman.

Altho not considered a dairy cattle feed tankage is being used by some dairymen in Iowa with no harmful effects. Tankage has about 60 per cent total protein and 56 per cent digestible protein.

Tankage is best fed with another high protein feed. Since high grade tankage is higher in protein than linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal, soybean meal, cracked soybeans and other high protein supplements a smaller amount of it is required.

In areas where corn fodder, stover or silage and about one-half enough legume hay are available for roughage and where there is a fair supply of corn, the following mixture has been recommended: Corn and cob meal, 500 lbs.; bran or oats, 200 lbs.; cracked soybeans, 300 lbs.

But if tankage is used in the mixture, Mr. Shultz suggests that it be changed to corn and cob meal, 500 lbs.; bran or oats, 200 lbs.; cracked soybeans, 100 lbs., and tankage, 100 lbs. It is recommended that not more than 2 lbs. of tankage per day be fed to a cow.

Prosecution of violators of A.A.A. licenses under an announcement by the Sec'y Dec. 19 by the Dept. of Justice will be delayed pending a defense before the A. A. A.

Hay Movement in December

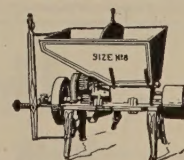
Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December compared with December, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	24	.....	.....	.....
Boston	759	650	.....	.....
Chicago	5,025	3,352	1,592	251
Ft. Worth	792	44	.....	.....
Kansas City	9,012	3,240	4,296	576
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	12
Minneapolis	3,790	442	.....	30
New York	58	180	.....	.....
Seattle	77	77	.....	.....

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sack-ing or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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SOUTH BEND INDIANA



Have You
Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish
To Buy Seed?

See our "Seeds For Sale—
Wanted" Department
This Number.

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.25, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Easier to sell fence that *defies* rust! A vital profit advantage

Two Types of Steel Posts both nationally known brands—



RED TOP POST

Reinforced
Studded Tee
type, with
handy fas-
tener, identi-
fied by the
well known
"red top."



KEYSTONE POST

TeeRailtype
with positive
fastener,
identified by
a handsome
"aluminum
stripe."



(77)

Poor fence, without *enough* copper in the steel, and with only a thin, skimpy protective coating of zinc! Such fence quickly goes to pieces. Then comes trouble—sometimes tragedy. It's a bad bargain. It's always a source of dissatisfied customers.

Here's good news! Red Brand Fence has the *two* strong fighting forces needed to combat rust in this climate. It actually *defies* rust. A vital selling advantage!

A thicker coating of zinc Enough copper in the steel

Red Brand fights rust, first, with a patented (heat-treated) Galvannealed zinc coating **MUCH THICKER** than on ordinary galvanized fence wire.

Red Brand fights rust, second, with a *real* copper bearing steel that lasts at least **TWICE** as long as steel without copper.

Red Brand Fence stubbornly fights rust *clear to the core*. Your customers get a fence that's there to stay. You build a profitable fence business.

Dealer prices—Agency details

New Catalog describes Red Brand hog, field and poultry Fence, Red Top and Keystone Steel Fence Posts, and other wire and fencing products. This catalog, dealer prices, and all agency details, are sent on request. New *Fence Building Guide*, for promoting fence sales, now supplied in quantities. Write today.

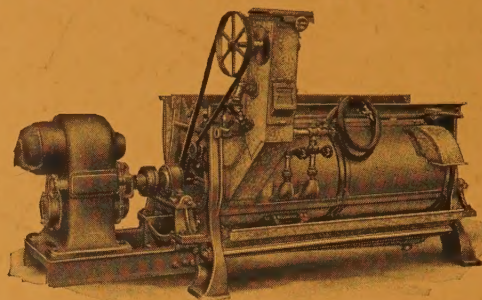
Fence may now be purchased under N. H. A.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
2177 Industrial St., Peoria, Illinois

RED BRAND FENCE

Fights rust 2 Ways! **GALVANNEALED
Copper Bearing**

ELEVATOR OPERATION



MADE MORE PROFITABLE WITH WOLF WASHERS

Experienced elevator operators who know the advantages of washing wheat and other grain use the Wolf Variable-Speed Wheat Washer for the thorough removal of smut and filth of various kinds.

The new Wolf Washer has a number of valuable features never previously included in washing equipment.

Write for full details of this profitable machine.

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The Mill Mutuals *Stronger Than Ever By Every Test*

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Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Wilkes-Barre
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
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Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Texas
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